FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT ASSESSMENT ON POLAND HAILED

AU281408 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Wlodzimierz Zralek article: "The Sake of Peace, Detente and Poland"]

[Text] In the extensive communique published after the meeting in Moscow of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact states-parties, it is worth turning, above all, to those parts of the communique that are most important to us Poles. This refers to those matters where the achievement of a consensus among the Poles, on the widest possible scale, has a particularly important significance.

Such a consensus should, first and foremost, include a realistic assessment of the degree of the threat to world peace, detente and cooperation. The participants in the Moscow deliberations uneasily described this threat as significant. And they stated that presently on the agenda is not only the need to overcome regional conflicts and tension, but also not to permit war on a wider scale from occurring, and especially the prevention of nuclear war.

The above assessment is shared by the representatives of many political and social forces in the Atlantic and nonaligned countries, who would not find themselves in as forward an area of military conflict as Poland. That is why we should be especially aware of such a threat. Pointing to the danger of nuclear conflagration, Gen W. Jaruzelski said in his Sejm speech: "Poles do not need to be frightened. They are not people who are cowardly. Nevertheless, it is indispensable that an awareness of the unfavorable changes in the international situation should become an inseparable element in patriotic and civic reflection." And a further statement: "The critical period in international relations demands a special grasp of reality. It demands bold reasoning."

Presenting the threats to peace that have arisen, the participants in the deliberations in Moscow have extensively analyzed their causes and in the communique they point out the effects of the activity of imperialist forces, especially the United States, which is resorting to the politics of power, trying to strengthen and split up the "zones of influence," interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and also stepping up the arms race with the intention of upsetting the balance of power and achieving military superiority.

Poland fully shares this assessment as a country that is a part of the socialist community and a member of the Warsaw Pact. At the same time, however, we have important additional reasons why we should show particular interest in explaining the sources of the considerable deterioration of the situation in the world, and especially in Europe. After all, we have been a target of real propaganda aggression from the United States and from a significant number of its West European partners for a long time. As is known, they are trying to convince the world that it is the events in Poland that are one of the main reasons why political dialogue has been frozen or why cooperation and economic trade between East and West has been halted.

This campaign does not take into consideration the obvious fact that, in the orientation of the United States and its Atlantic allies, the retreat from detente and the efforts to apply a policy of strength did not occur just in recent months. Long before 13 December, that is, before the introduction of martial law in Poland, the conviction in the United States that it was useful to continue dialogue with the USSR and with the other socialist states began to yield to theories about the alleged unilateral advantages that the socialist countries would obtain from detente. And long before 13 December, the impasse in disarmament talks began to be accompanied by theoretical ponderings in the United States on the possibilities of winning a nuclear war and also by concrete preparations to deploy American medium-range missiles in West European countries.

As the communique states, despite the difficulties that the positive development of relations between the East and the West is encountering, the Warsaw Pact states will continue to do their utmost to halt the growing tension in the world, remove the danger of military conflict, and achieve progress in the work on the restriction and reduction of armaments, especially nuclear ones.

The participants in the deliberations in Moscow attach fundamental importance to the achievement of constructive results during the coming Madrid meeting of representatives of states participating in the CSCE.

Deciding to convene a conference within the framework of the CSCE process on how to establish confidence building measures and security and disarmament in Europe would be a positive measure.

From the Polish point of view, only the successful implementation of this program can create the advantageous external conditions for overcoming our internal difficulties. Of fundamental significance for us is, for example, the firm opposition by the participants in the deliberations in Moscow to attempts to undermine the treaties and understandings that define the territorial political realities in Europe. Translated into the language of Polish national interests, this formulation is a reply to the question that the future director of the new government team in the FRG may suggest. At the same time, this is a joint opposition to the phenomenon to which Gen W. Jaruzelski drew attention in the aforementioned Sejm speech: "Letters are arriving again from beyond the Elbe, addressed to Poles -- many of whom are even second generation and who were born in the western (recovered) territories -- 'warning' against acquiring property including arable land."

And finally, a very general reflection, which I believe may suggest itself to many Poles: We are an object of interference and sanctions by a number of Western states. They are often not only economically painful to us, but they are an affront to our national honor. In order, therefore, to become aware of what kinds of alliances and friendships are proving to be the correct ones for Poland, it is informative to compare Western attempts at speculating with the interests, fortunes and customary honor of Poles with the stance that the communique presented after the deliberations in Moscow:

"The states represented at the meeting resolutely condemn outside interference in any form in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic and the 'sanctions' against it by the United States and certain other Western countries and reject the attempts to use its internal problems to aggravate the international situation and complicate cooperation in Europe. Poland alone has the sovereign and inalienable right to manage the Polish affairs. On behalf of their countries the participants in the meeting reaffirmed their support for socialist Poland."

CSSR DAILY VIEWS CEMA COOPERATION, SUMMIT

AU031428 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier and CSSR permanent CEMA representative: "Cooperation -- A Significant Factor in Developing World Socialism"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Excerpts] Considerable progress has been achieved in establishing integration links between most branches of the CEMA states' national economies. For instance, the energy systems of the European CEMA states have been interlinked and are now operating in parallel. An international gas pipeline network has been built. Complementary facilities have been jointly built in metallurgy and in the chemical industry. Construction work in the CEMA states' most important transportation branches has been synchronized. Production specialization and cooperation has been strikingly developed, particularly in engineering.

It is extremely important for the CSSR to participate in the integration projects in construction, particularly in the spheres of fuels, energy and raw materials. Together with the USSR and other CEMA countries, it is actively participating in implementing the comprehensive program of developing socialist economic integration. It is worthwhile to recall the most significant integration projects that were jointly carried out in the seventies and eighties. One of the most important projects is the construction of the Druzhba crude oil pipeline, which was started in 1960 and concluded in 1963. The Druzhba crude oil pipeline is now delivering approximately 17 million tons of crude oil annually for the CSSR.

On the basis of intergovernmental CSSR-USSR agreements, large joint investment projects have been carried out for transporting natural gas from the Soviet Union to the CEMA countries and to the countries of Western Europe. The CSSR's construction costs for these gas pipelines are being gradually repaid in the form of transit fees for the deliveries of Soviet natural gas.

The construction of such joint integration complexes as the Druzhba crude oil pipeline or the gas pipeline system covers the major part of Czechoslovakia's needs in crude oil and gas both for power-generating purposes and for the oil-refining industry.. IN RETURN FOR ITS PARTICIPATION IN CONSTRUCTION, THE CSSR IS GETTING GAS FROM THE USSR UNDER SUBSTANTIALLY MORE ADVANTAGEOUS CONDITIONS THAN THOSE OFFERED ON THE WORLD MARKET.

The construction work on the 4,000-MW Khmelnitskaya nuclear power station, built with the joint efforts of interested CEMA states, has already started. Beginning in 1988, and continuing for the next 20 years, the CSSR will receive 3.6 billion kWh annually from this station (with a 600-MW output). Moreover, the CSSR has thus acquired the possibility of utilizing the intersystem effect of interlinked electric power systems of the CEMA countries, to the tune of 147 MW.

The construction of the 400-kV power transmission lines between the CSSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic has substantially enhanced both the transmission capacity of the Czechoslovak grid, and the reliability of parallel cooperation of the interlinked power systems.

The PES agreement [framework schedule of long term development of interlinked electric power systems] ensures the USSR's technical assistance in building and developing the nuclear power industry in the CEMA states. For the CSSR, this assistance provides deliveries of nuclear fuel and technical aid in designing, constructing and commissioning nuclear power stations. THE CSSR COUNTS ON MAKING UP FOR THE DECREASED ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION OF THERMAL POWER STATIONS WITH THE HELP OF NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS, AND ON THEIR COVERING THE CSSR'S INCREASED POWER CONSUMPTION.

An agreement on multilateral international production specialization and cooperation and on deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations in the period up to 1990, linked with the program for building nuclear power stations in individual CEMA states, was signed in 1979. Apart from the USSR, the most significant producer and supplier of nuclear power equipment according to this agreement will be the CSSR.

Regardless of the difficulties they are causing, the economic discrimination measures carried out by imperialist U.S. circles are not achieving their aim. The USSR and other socialist states are strong enough to ward off this pressure, as became apparent at the 36th CEMA session that was held in June 1982 in Budapest. THE COMMUNITY OF SOCIALIST STATES REALIZES THE NEED TO SHAPE A JOINT AND UNIFORM COURSE OF FRATERNAL COUNTRIES, AIMED NEITHER AT ISOLATING THE COMMUNITY FROM THE WORLD ECONOMY, NOR AT ENHANCING THE CONFRONTATION, BUT AT PUSHING THROUGH STABLE ECONOMIC CONTACTS WITH THE CAPITALIST STATES ON THE BASIS OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

The advance of the Czechoslovak economy and its increasing effectiveness primarily depend on the CSSR's actively participating in the international socialist division of labor and in the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA member states. At the same time, Czechoslovakia's external relations will continue to be based on all-round economic and scientific-technical relations with the Soviet Union. THIS ORIENTATION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS HAS BEEN ONE OF THE PILLARS OF THE CPCZ'S ECONOMIC POLICY THROUGHOUT THE POSTWAR PERIOD. IT REFLECTS THE OBJECTIVE FACT THAT THE CEMA STATES' ECONOMY, AND ESPECIALLY THAT OF THE SOVIET UNION, IS THE DECISIVE, STABILIZING ELEMENT IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S ECONOMIC ADVANCE. Both the extent and the economic function of these relations make them irreplaceable in Czechoslovakia's economy.

With respect to the Soviet Union, our attention is concentrated on accomplishing the tasks resulting from the long-term program of developing production cooperation and specialization between the CSSR and USSR up to 1990. The program envisages organizing the production of 227 new kinds of machinery and equipment and the assembly of modules, checking on the possibilities for mutual production cooperation in 30 production sectors, replacing about 50 kinds of machinery and equipment so far imported from the capitalist states by similar kinds produced by Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and enhancing the technical standards and equality of engineering products throughout a joint effort.

Extraordinary attention is paid to implementing the agreement on cooperation in electric engineering. Even today we can register positive results achieved in cooperation in the sphere of equipment for electronic lithography, the production of special analysis equipment and microprocessors, and the production of integrated circuits and color television screens.

CSSR-USSR production cooperation and specialization in the chemical industry is aimed at making rational use of production facilities with regard to the power-consuming properties of products. The concluded agreement envisages USSR deliveries of power-consuming chemical products to the CSSR, and CSSR deliveries of less power-consuming chemical products to the USSR.

A new trend in economic cooperation with the USSR is the development of cooperation in modernizing and expanding the production facilities in the USSR's light and food industries and in reorganizing domestic trade enterprises and enterprises for services to the population. Among other things, this applies to deliveries of turnkey plants, such as spindleless spinning mills, hosiery knitting factories, large-diameter knitting factories and so forth and also deliveries of certain kinds of machinery and equipment for the food industry and of machinery for enterprises for services to the population.

A highly promising sphere of cooperation is CSSR-USSR collaboration in developing and producing robots and manipulators.

In the eighties, the community of socialist states will be solving a number of significant problems connected with shaping the advanced socialist society in the individual states and with consolidating the positions of socialism on a world-wide scale. A significant role in this process will be played by the coordination of the socialist states' economic policy and by the development of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation between the countries, as well as by the drawing closer of the structures of their economic mechanisms, the establishment of direct contacts between ministries, associations and enterprises, and the setting up of joint firms.

The 16th CPCZ Congress supported the CPSU's initiative to convene a conference of leading figures of the fraternal parties and states, which will discuss -- in the spirit of L.I. Brezhnev's proposals -- the most important issues of the further advance of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and of the economic and social advance of CEMA member states.

Like the other CEMA member states, Czechoslovakia has submitted specific proposals and suggestions. The CPCZ's active approach to this conference was expressed by Comrade G. Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, in his interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO: "..WE WILL ENTERPRISINGLY AND ACTIVELY CONTRIBUTE TOWARD ENABLING THE COLLECTIVE DISCUSSION OF THE ISSUES RAISED BY INDIVIDUAL FRATERNAL STATES AND TOWARD ENABLING THE ADOPTED CONCLUSIONS TO CREATE A FIRM BASE FOR THE FURTHER ADVANCE OF COOPERATION AMONG THE STATES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY."

SLOVAK PAPER NOTES PROBLEMS IN CEMA INTEGRATION

AU022116 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Oct 82 p 6

[Jozef Supsak interview with Eng Jozef Stank, general director of the Tesla consumer electronics economic production unit: "To Develop Higher Forms of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Specialization and production sharing expand supplier-consignee relations, which may result in complications. There are, however, undeniable benefits, manifested in more effective and cheaper production and, ultimately, in the improved quality of the final product. It transpires from what you have said that the potentials of the socialist division of labor are not yet being sufficiently utilized.

[Answer] The present situation is commensurate with neither our needs nor with our idea as to what it should be like. We realize that without international cooperation we cannot make substantial progress in the spheres of effectiveness nor permanently maintain a high technical standard in the entire range of products we manufacture. In our view, the main reason that the process of specialization is not satisfactory is that the agreements and conclusions reached at the international level -- in the CEMA commissions, for example (I have experiences from the activity of section no. 7 of the standing CEMA commission for the radiotechnical and electronics industries) -- are scarcely mandatory, insufficiently stable and without consequences if not fulfilled.

[Question] You have mentioned coordination of development -- in other words cooperation in preproduction stages. We know from practice what the quality of coordination is like in reality. It is mostly based on an exchange of information and findings "from a distance." It takes a long time before models or prototypes are exchanged.

[Answer] The existing forms of cooperation, based predominantly on an exchange of background data and planned mutual visits, are scarcely effective and do not keep abreast of the dynamic technical development in the world. In jointly developing electronic products, where the individual components are mutually geared and the change of only one parameter necessitates the immediate adjustment of all the other parameters within the system, we cannot get by with such methods. That is why during our last round of talks with representatives of the consumer electronics in the USSR we proposed setting up joint design offices that would be based in one locality and jointly prepare new products. This kind of design work will respect the specific conditions on both sides and will establish prerequisites for standardizing the jointly manufactured products and for subsequent production sharing.

[Question] The enterprise and the concern know best the "nuances" of production. They would therefore be able to more flexibly formulate the tasks whose solutions are most urgent at a given time from the viewpoint of the interested fraternal organizations. The existing forms of establishing contacts through individual ministries are not always successful in this. Such a possibility is provided by direct scientific and technical cooperation between individual Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises. How well developed is this cooperation in your economic production unit?

[Answer] The requirement of direct scientific and technical cooperation is rooted in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress, which bear witness to its urgency and significance. However, so far this has not pushed its way into practice on a mass scale, down to the lowest organizational unit, the enterprise. This task is exceptionally difficult to fulfill. The individual countries have diverse conditions as regards the organization, the development and the management of production. They have diverse economic instruments, diverse administrative regulations, and even in the area of legislation the necessary conditions have not yet been created for the desirable immediate and permanent contact between organizations on both sides.

[Question] New light was thrown on the socialist division of labor by the 36th CEMA session in Budapest, which approved, at the CSSR's initiative, a program of multilateral cooperation in the field of color television. Among other things, new types of color television sets, color tubes, video equipment and technological installations for their production are to be developed and put into production on the basis of international specialization. To what degree have these intentions been detailed in the plans of technical development of the Tesla consumer electronics economic production unit?

[Answer] This is truly a grandiose program, unprecedented in the field of consumer electronics. It comprises 42 tasks, encompassing, aside from the final products you have mentioned, also the development of a new component base, measuring and testing installations, cable television, studio equipment and so forth. We know our tasks. Our economic production unit will be the main bearer and coordinator of the development of video diskplayers and of the problems concerning the reception of the television signal from satellites. It is also interested in cooperation in other projects.

[Question] Will we also cooperate with companies from nonsocialist countries?

[Answer] We are primarily interested in raising the effectiveness of our production and in gradually mastering in our economic production unit the production of some unique technological installations. We have recently concluded several agreements containing, aside from the purchase of technological installations, a contract of technical assistance and followup cooperation in the course of production in our country. Besides, in our contacts with advanced foreign firms from nonsocialist states we are working on several plans concerning the production -- on the basis of production sharing -- of some completely new products (magnetoscopes and video taperecorders). We are also paying special attention to the exports of our products to nonsocialist states. More than 7 percent of our production is successfully asserting itself on these exacting markets.

CZECHOSLOVAK CSCE PRESIDIUM ISSUES STATEMENT

LD021646 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- The resumed Madrid meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories can help develop the policy of detente if all participants exert earnest effort to end it successfully and proceed consistently from the spirit and the letter of the entire Final Act, the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation said in a statement on Tuesday.

"The Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the whole Czechoslovak public expect all dates participating in the meeting to proceed from the understanding that its success is, objectively, equally important for all participants, and that the final deliberations of the Madrid meeting will be a constructive dialogue leading to the achievement of its historical task. It is our shared desire that the deliberations of the Madrid meeting be concluded in the shortest possible period of time with the adoption of a comprehensive and balanced final document, including mandate to call a conference on measures to increase confidence and on disarmament in Europe," the statement said.

Limitation of the arms race and gradual disarmament would help improve the international political situation, the presidium of the Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation continued in its statement. An example in this respect was the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Other Soviet proposals, made on United Nations soil, are also greatly important for disarmament. "We support these constructive proposals aimed at the preservation of lasting peace. We also fully support the conclusions adopted by the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers. They have the only target — to protect Europe from the threat of a nuclear conflict and to secure for all Europeans with no exception calm conditions for creative work and happy future for the present and future generations," the statement said and called on the European public to contribute to a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

GDR, FINLAND DISCUSS MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU031517 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Current questions regarding the continuation of the Madrid meeting of CSCE participating states were discussed in Berlin on Monday at a talk between State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski, GDR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Ambassador Richard Mueller, head of Finland's delegation to the Madrid meeting. Proceeding from the results of the most recent meeting of the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers, State Secretary Krolikowski reaffirmed the socialist countries' readiness to conclude the Madrid meeting as quickly as possible with substantial results that will contribute to consolidating the fundamentals of European security and cooperation. At the same time, he said, the convening of a conference on confidence-building and security-promoting measures and on disarmament in Europe continues to be an issue of central importance. In the current exacerbated situation, a positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting would be an important contribution to improving the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

Herbert Krolikowski paid tribute to Finland's active and positive role during the Madrid meeting to date. He stressed the GDR's readiness to find mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of the neutral and nonaligned countries' draft for a final document on the still unresolved questions of the Madrid meeting.

RADIO REPORTS U.S. ELECTION PRELIMINARY RESULTS

AU031118 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] According to the preliminary results of the mid-term elections in the United States for the Congress and for governors, the Democratic Party candidates have won the upper hand over the Republican Party. They achieved the greatest successes in the House of Representatives where it is likely they will win 34 more places. At this point the Republicans will have 158 of a total of 435 places in the House of Representatives. The Democrats are expected to win 1-2 more places in the Senate.

According to some observers, Republican senators have succeeded in retaining their place in the Senate because of their resistance to the various aspects of Reagan's policy. The Democrats have also scored a success in the gubernatorial elections and it is likely that they have won five seats here.

According to preliminary data, 68.3 percent of the U.S. voters in the District of Columbia, Washington, endorsed the proposal on banning, producing, deploying and testing nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union. This proposal is also backed by Oregon and Massachussetes, where both Democrat and Republican candidates for Congress, have been criticized in this respect.

BULGARIAN-GREEK TRADE UNION COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AU031619 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 1 Nov 82 pp 1,3

[Joint communique of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and the General Confederation of Labor of the Republic of Greece (GCGL) entitled "For the Prosperity of the Two Peoples"]

[Text] At the invitation of the General Confederation of Labor (GCGL), a Bulgarian trade union delegation led by Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, paid an official visit to the Republic of Greece from 26 to 30 October 1982.

During the visit the Bulgarian guests inspected the thermoelectric power station in Laverion as well as other industrial enterprises. They met representatives of the trade unions of various organizations.

Official talks between the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions and the GCGL delegations led by the chairman and the secretary general of the confederation were held.

The GCGL leaders acquainted the representatives of the Bulgarian working people with the trade union and political situation in the country as well as with the confederation's activity after the 18 October 1981 elections.

The Bulgarian trade union delegation expressed cordial gratitude to the leaders of the GCGL for the cordial welcome accorded to it and for the possibility of studying in detail the problems facing the Greek working people. For its part, the Bulgarian delegation briefed the Greek trade union officials on the great labor upsurge and successes of the Bulgarian working people in building a developed socialist society and about the ever-growing role and responsibility of the Bulgarian trade unions under the conditions of real socialism. The two delegations emphasized with particular pleasure that the relations of mutual friendship, confidence and good-neighborliness continue to expand, deepen and develop as a major factor for safeguarding peace and security on the Balkans and in Europe. They confirmed the Bulgarian trade unions and the GCGL's readiness to make the best use of the existing favorable conditions for furthering and strengthening the cooperation between the trade union organizations and working people of the two neighborly countries.

Noting with great concern that in the past few years the international situation has become complicated and dangerously explosive through the fault of the reactionary forces of imperialism, the two delegations unanimously expressed a deep conviction that there is no more important and urgent task for the workers class and for the trade unions than the struggle to protect peace, to disarm and to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war. They also emphasized the need to intensify the unity of action among the trade unions of different orientations and international adherence for defending peace and for halting the arms race.

On behalf of their organizations, the two delegations expressed full support for the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, an idea which is in keeping with the interests of all Balkan countries and of the people in Europe and throughout the world. They unanimously emphasized that they will spare no efforts to contribute to developing and strengthening the bilateral cooperation among the Balkan trade unions and to establishing the needed conditions for holding a multilateral conference of the leaders of the Balkan countries' trade unions.

The delegations of the Bulgarian trade unions and of the GCGL expressed anxiety over the fact that the crisis in Cyprus has still not been justly solved following the unacceptable invasion, and they also pointed out that a just solution of the Cyprus issue that would be in the interest of the Cypriot and Turkish peoples, could only be achieved if the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus is guaranteed in compliance with the UN resolutions.

The representatives of the Bulgarian trade unions and of the GCGL touched with particular anxiety on the escalation of the Middle East tension caused by the provocative Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They decisively condemned the criminal actions of Israel, which is openly backed by the United States, and insisted upon the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the sovereign Lebanese state and from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. They again reaffirmed their steady solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO leadership, which is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people striving to achieve their national rights including the right to self-determination and to establish an independent state of their own.

The delegations of the Bulgarian trade unions and of the GCGL unanimously confirmed their organizations' solidarity with the working people and the peoples of the countries struggling against imperialism, exploitation, neocolonialism, apartheid and fascism as well as for democracy and social progress, for trade union rights and freedoms.

The representatives of the Bulgarian trade unions and the GCGL expressed a firm determination to work in the future to strengthen and expand the ties of cooperation between the working people of the two countries, for the prosperity of the two peoples and in the interest of peace and understanding on the Balkan Peninsula, in Europe and throughout the world.

The two delegations discussed and adopted a plan on developing bilateral cooperation in 1983.

ZAMBIAN MINISTER CHIGUGU DEPARTS 29 OCTOBER

AU031526 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Gibson Chigugu, Zambian minister of legal affairs, left our country yesterday. He had visited our country at the invitation of Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice. The Zambian guest was recieved by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, as well as by Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council. He also held meetings with the leadership of the Ministry of Justice, with the chief prosecutor of the republic, with the chairman of the Supreme Court, and with the chairman of the Central Council of the bar.

PREMIER FILIPOV RETURNS FROM HUNGARY 3 NOVEMBER

AU031854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] On 3 November Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Hungary, where he was on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. At the concluding talks in Budapest between the Bulgarian and Hungarian heads of governments, it was stressed that there are great possibilities of expanding the economic cooperation and relations in the areas of science and technology. Special attention will be devoted to production sharing and specialization in production. They will become more dynamic and will be enriched with new and effective forms. The relations between Bulgarian and Hungarian plants and institutes will expand.

HEALTH, MACHINERY AGREEMENTS WITH USSR SIGNED

Health Care Agreement

AU031921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] On 3 November in Sofia a Bulgarian-USSR agreement on cooperation in health care and the medical sciences for the next 5 years was signed. The document envisages working out and implementing mutual programs aimed at solving the two countries' most important health care tasks on the basis of coordinating scientific research and production sharing, as well as cooperating in creating new kinds of medical equipment and medicines, exchanging experiences in order to perfect the organization of health care and the medical sciences and coordinate their management.

On the Bulgarian side the agreement was signed by Academician Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, and on the Soviet side by Prof Dr Sergey Burenkov. This evening the Soviet medical delegation was received by Comrade Grisha Filipov.

Farm Machinery Agreement

AU032049 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Government, Aleksandr Yezhevskiy, USSR minister of the tractor and agrarian machine building industry, is visiting our country. He and Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics, discussed issues related to further developing and strengthening cooperation between the two ministries and their departments and institutes with a view toward implementing the USSR supply program for the period until 1990 and further intensifying our agriculture. Concrete measures on cooperation in this area were adopted. The two ministers signed a memorandum on their talks in Kazanluk today.

GENERAL DZHUROV SPEAKS AT ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE

AU031140 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 29 Oct 82 p 1-2

[Speech delivered by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee, at the Seventh All-Army Conference on Komsomol Work in the Army, at the Georgi S. Rakovski Military Academy on 28 October 1982]

[Excerpt] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense leadership, and on my own behalf, I would like to greet you most sincerely as participants in the present conference and through you, to greet all Komsomol organizations and all young people in our army, as well as to congratulate you on your noble efforts and on the successes achieved in your combat and political training, as well as in combat readiness during this training year -- 1982.

I am happy to note that in the relatively short but dynamic period, filled with remarkable events, which elapsed since the establishment of the Bulgarian People's Army 38 years ago, the leading staff of the army, the commanders and political workers at all levels, and the most outstanding Komsomol secretaries and activists, are gathering here for the seventh time at an all-army conference, devoted to the work with our glorious army youths and their beloved organization -- the Dimitrov Union of Komsomol Youth -- whose 70th anniversary we festively celebrated in 1982.

In pursuing a positive, established tradition, the Seventh All-Army Conference on Komsomol Work has become an important political event, not only in the life of our Komsomol organization, but also for all army personnel. The most important tasks concerning work with young people and the Komsomol are being dealt with at such conferences. The present conference, however, is taking place in a special atmosphere, under circumstances which are exerting a strong impact upon the tasks and goals of the conference.

On the one hand, the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are being inspired by the great successes achieved by our country in building a developed socialist society. These successes represent our source of strength. The Bulgarian people are engaged in noble and constructive work. They are displaying great efforts and are demonstrating exceptional labor and sociopolitical work in implementing the historic decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress.

On the other hand, we are observing with indignation and concern the irresponsible actions of the United States and its NATO satellites which have aggravated the international situation to the extreme and have brought mankind as close to the brink of danger of a destructive thermonuclear war as it has been since the end of World War II.

In his remarkable speech delivered yesterday to the leading staff of Soviet Army and Navy, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev once again set forth the constructive and principle-minded policy of the Soviet Union under the present difficult circumstances of the international situation. This consistent and peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is coordinated with an unrelenting care for the consolidation of the defense capacity of the country and with the maintainance of a high state of combat readiness as regards the Soviet Army -- at a level that guarantees the security of the socialist community, the peace and social progress of the entire world. Comrade Brezhnev's speech represents a bright new ray of light in the dark and sinister clouds hovering over mankind. Progressive mankind and all sober-minded people in the world are now incresingly thinking and asking themselves the question -- how to preserve world peace, how to prevent the imperialists, with the mountains of deadly weapons they have accumulated, from transforming our planet into a ruined desert. There is surely enough for the peace-loving people in five continents to be worried about. The policy of the leading imperialist states, headed by the United States -- the gendarme among the peoples -- is becoming increasingly irresponsible and adventurous. The imperialists are constantly intensifying the material preparations for a new world war. In this year, 1982, alone -- the United States' military expenditures reached the tremendous amount of $226.3 billion. Within the forthcoming years this amount will increase yearly by a rate of 7 percent, and by 1986 the amount will reach $374 billion. The fantastic amount of $1.5 trillion is generally speaking envisaged for military expenditures during this forthcoming period.

The aspiration of the Western states, headed by the United States, to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact members, shows itself with increasing persistence and overtness. A number of plans are being prepared and commissioned for this purpose as regards the innovation and intensification of the three components of the so-called "triad" (ground-based missiles, submarine-based missiles, and heavy bombers). The American pressure on the West European allies continues as regards the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on their territories. The attempts to introduce the arms race into space also continue. Upon this basis the ruling circles in the West are trying to bring mankind back to the epoch of military threat and policy from the position of strength. The main essence of the new nuclear streategy of the Pentagon is to prepare for and strike a sudden, preemptive blow against the USSR and the other countries belonging to the socialist alliance.

Imperialism is increasingly interfering directly in all hotbeds of tension on our planet and is causing bloodshed. It causes a great deal of human blood to be shed, the blood of Palestinian, Lebanese, Salvadoran, Nicaraguan, Argentinian, British, Iranian, Iraqi, Afghan, Indochinese, Angolan, Namibian and many other people. We are also witnessing unprecedented cases of cruelty, such as have not existed since the end of World War II, cases of genoicide as regards the Palestinian people, implemented in the fashion of the Hitlerites by the Israeli Zionists, with the direct assistance and blessing of the United States. There is nothing to be surprised at, in this respect, since the ruling circles of the United States use the most brutal methods of repression against their own people.

Along with material preparations for war, imperialism is intensifying its ideological preparation for war. The broad people's masses and the army personnel of the armed forces of NATO member-countries are subjected to intense psychological indoctrination. The ideological activities are now directed above all at justifying the tremendous military expenditures. "A limited nuclear war" is being described as a means of defending the vital interests of the West European countries, while the expansion of military production and the development of new types of weapons as a struggle for the defense of peace and for improving the living condition of the broad people's masses. For this purpose thy myth of "Soviet military threat" and "Soviet military superiority" is even more strongly touted, and the same applies to the myth of the alleged participation of the socialist countries in supporting international terrorism. The Soviet peace initiatives are described as an attempt at "introducing a split" in Western alliance and of deceiving public opinion.

All this shows that it would be a great illusion to rely upon commonsense and humanitarianism on part of worldwide imperialism. It is intensely preparing for an armed aggression against the socialist community countries. The main force capable of foiling the infernal plans of the warmongers and of forcing the bourgeois politicians and ideologists to act and think more soberly is represented by the economic power and the military strength of the Warsaw Pact member-states headed by the Soviet Union, as well as by the invincible army the Soviet Union. The Joint Armed forces of the Warsaw Pact have great opportunities which represent a strong combination of great technical equipment, combat mastership and an indomitable spirit. In peacetime they find their greatest material implementation in high combat readiness, as was demonstrated during the Shield-82 operational-strategic exercises.

Combat readiness, however, has no limit. It is not a given state of affairs, but a changing one, as regards the readiness of armed forces. In our days combat readiness must be high not just at a given time, not just at the end of the training period, but at any moment and permanently. This means to ensure such a degree of political awareness of army personnel, such a state of organization and order in the performance of military service, such a state of arms and military equipment, such a quality of field, navy and airforce training of troops, likely to enable us, at any moment, night and day, under any circumstances, to enter into combat with good organization and to defeat the aggressor. Only in this manner will our armies be capable also in the future of successfully playing their role as a shield of peace and progress in the world.

U.S. ELECTIONS, NUCLEAR FREEZE REFERENDA REPORTED

LD032300 Prague CTK in English 2118 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] New York [no date as received] -- The result of the elections to the House of Representatives shows that a majority of voters rejects President Reagan's policy, especially his economic program.

According to final election results published in Washington today, the Democrats have substantially enhanced their majority position in the House of Representatives, where they will take some 25 seats more (hitherto 243 Democrats and 192 Republicans). Equally successful were the Democrats in the elections of governors in 36 of 50 states, where their candidates won in 6 more states (hitherto 27 Democrats and 23 Republicans). In the Senate, the Republicans will retain their close majority of 54:45 seats with one independent senator.

High unemployment and fears of reduced pension -- these were two major concerns of the Americans who came to the polls. By giving such a marked preference to the Democrats they sent a signal to the President that they wish a change of his present policy. Typically, the Democrats were especially successful in those areas which are most (?directly) hit by Reaganomics -- in the North-East and the South of the United States.

The new House of Represenatives will not only have more Democratic congressmen, but also more liberal Democrats. It will be therefore much more complicated for the President to press ahead with planned measures, i.e. further cuts in social programs and spiralling arms expenditures.

Yesterday's elections also represented a further important step forward in the movement for halting the nuclear arms race. According to its results, the demand that the United States and the Soviet Union agree on a freeze of the development and production of nuclear weapons has won strong support in 9 states, the capital and 30 other towns and districts.

The nuclear arms freeze was the only major foreign political issue which appeared in the elections. Popular U.S. commentator James Reston said that it is difficult to believe that so many politicians, including the U.S. President, have in the past few weeks said so much to so many people without mentioning the main problems of the future, such as the Soviet-U.S. relations arms control, the situation in the Middle East or the dispute between the United States and its Western allies about trade with the Soviet Union.

In reality, neither a Republican nor a Democratic congress, and neither a Republican or a Democratic President is able to fulfill the wishes of U.S. voters. None of these have an economic or foreign political program which would solve the most acute internal and foreign problems of the country and give an answer to everyday worries of the Americans.

WESTERN 'APOLOGISTS' SEEN EXPLOITING CZECH PRESS

AU252023 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Oct 82 p 6

[Eugen Hanisko article: "Honey on the Lips: Poison in the Hearts"]

[Excerpts] The apologists for bourgeois democracy strive to present the profound economic, sociopolitical and moral crisis of the present-day bourgeois society as some sort of global, worldwide and all-social crisis affecting all countries in the West and in the East, including the socialist countries. They are assisted in this by the complicated situation in the Polish People's Republic, where they systematically incite domestic counterrevolutionary forces, provoke all kinds of unrest and strive to disturb in all possible ways the continuing stabilization in that country to have at least some arguments for propaganda, since even they have already given up the hope for a change in the social order.

They also devote considerable attention to Czechoslovakia. Literally under the microscope they scrutinize RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA, NOVE SLOVO, HOSPODARSKI NOVINY and other Czechoslovak publications. They feed on the critical articles in which we ourselves expose our shortcomings and weak spots and point to antisocialist moral phenomena that can still be encountered in our country.

Our critics abroad, however, are not worth a penny if they criticize us for things which we ourselves openly criticize. Even the fact that they are using data that we publish in order to show socialism as a rotting society cannot discourage us from criticizing in the interest of strengthening socialism everything that runs counter to socialism and is incompatible with the Communist Party's policy and the working people's endeavor to overcome even the most complicated problems and difficulties.

However, the gentlemen in the Western mass propaganda and information media who feed on our critical materials have forgotten one crucial thing. Not all facts are the same. When we, in PRAVDA or RUDE PRAVO, for example, openly criticize some enterprise or production plant that is not fulfilling the planned tasks or not using progressive technology in its work, shortcomings in supplier-consignee relations, services for the population that are not functioning well in some cities, or the fact that there are, for various reasons, breakdowns in supplies and other shortcomings, these facts have a substantially different value. They are an expression of interest in the working man and in improving socialist production or social relations. They are an expression of the endeavor to bring about a qualitative progress in socialism.

Gentlemen, your endeavor to sully socialism before the working people of the West European countries is futile. Sooner or later they, too, will take the inevitable steps to give the social order in their countries a socialist character. Not only will the present order of social antagonism, injustice, exploitation, unemployment and aggressive military policy then wind up in the refuse dump of history but so will its present hypocritical apologists along with it.

SPANISH ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED, ASSESSED

Goal of Democratization Viewed

AU031232 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 2 Nov 82 p 2

[J. Horacek commentary: "Change in Spain"]

[Excerpts] At first glance the Spanish elections of last Thursday did not bring about any surprises. The winner was anticipated: The socialists -- who have clearly become the strongest party in parliament.

The socialists have inherited a difficult legacy, among other things also the continuing provocations of terrorists. Their program, of course, is a tame one. For example, it does not envisage any nationalization -- perhaps with the exception of the energy sector. It also is not clear whether they will hold the promised referendum on membership in the NATO pact, which Spain joined this spring.

The Spanish communists suffered losses: Instead of 13 deputies they have 4 now. However, they do not want to make the life of the Gonzales government difficult. On the contrary, as the party leadership declared, they want to make it easier in every respect that means progress and change. The Spanish left -- and in this the socialists and the communists are one -- still considers the consolidation of the democratization process of recent years to be the number one task. It wants to establish the broadest possible front which would be capable of thwarting the plans of the proponents of a coup d'etat aimed at restoring an authoritarian regime in one form or another. And that, wihtout doubt, is still a topical objective, and not only in the interest of Spain.

'New Stage' of Development Seen

AU021258 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Oct 82 p 7

[Miroslav Courton Commentary: 'Promise of a New Stage"]

[Text] The socialists' (PSOE) electoral victory in Spain is remarkable because in the election campaign the rightwingers, along with the post-Franco reactionaries, fought the socialists by means of a "policy of raising fears," by evoking memory of past attempts to destabilize the regime and by threatening the use of the army. The rightwingers did not win, but, nonetheless, the Popular Alliance (AP) has substantially reinforced its representation in parliament, becoming the second strongest political party and the leading opposition force in the future parliament.

The elections have shown, above all, that the period of class-conciliatory centrism as represented especially by the former prime minister and founder of the Union of the Democratic Center (UCD), Adolfo Suarez, had ended, regardless of the fact that it was precisely Suarez who strove to bring about progress in democratizing the domestic political life and in Spain's foreign policy. However, in the final period of the UCD's government, associated with the name of Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, unemployment struck some 2 million people, more than 15 percent of the able-bodied population. The rate of inflation, too, is among the highest in Western Europe. Added to this must be the UCD's Atlanticism, condemned by the masses, which culminated in Spain's joining NATO this year. The UCD has suffered an all-out electoral defeat.

Immediately after the elections, with the government program of the probable Prime Minister Filipe Gonzalez not yet being known, it is hard to predict how the socialists intend to run the country. It seems, judging from the reactions of Paris and Madrid, that the PSOE's victory will be favorably received also by international capital. This is so because in its program the PSCE threatens neither the medium and small enterpreneurs, from whose ranks came a formidable part of its voters, nor the interests of big capital.

After Francoism, and the period of transition and centrism, the victory of the socialists represents a new stage in Spain's domestic political development. Or, and this is more accurate, it may be the promise of this new stage. The fact is that one big unknown factor remains -- the army with its attempts at destabilization and coup d'etat.

HULA, GDR'S WEISS DISCUSS EXPANDING COOPERATION

AU031202 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 82 p 2

[CTK report: "CSSR-GDR Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Karlovy Vary, 1 Nov (CTK) -- A working meeting took place this Monday in Karlovy Vary between Vaclav Hula, CSSR deputy premier, and Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR's Council of Ministers.

According to the conclusions of negotiations between comrades Gustav Husak and Erich Honecker, held on 28 October in Berlin, they discussed the plan of common measures for deepening and expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation, particularly in the sphere of olefin chemistry, electronics and micro-electronics, the production of large machinery for brown coal basins, machine tools and textile machines, robots and manipulators. They also agreed on measures for expanding the exchange of consumer goods.

During the meeting they positively appraised the results of existing economic cooperation between the CSSR and GDR and discussed the tasks of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in further developing this cooepration.

The deliberations were attended by Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR. Comrade Gerhard Weiss departed for home on the same day.

BILAK RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN 3 NOV

LD032356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Rene Urbany, chairman of th Communist Party of Luxembourg, who is paying a brief visit to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial comradely conversation the comrades briefed each other on the activity of the two parties and their attitudes to the most important questions of the current international situation, as well as the international communist and workers' movement. They further stressed the determination of the two parties to escalate their effort in the struggle for peace, relaxation of internatioanl tension and disarmament.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH TUNISIA SIGNED 22 OCT

LD221600 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] With the premiers of Czechoslovakia and Tunisia present, Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban and Tunisian Minister of National Economy Abdelaziz Lasram signed a protocol on economic, trade and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries in Tunis today. The document provides for further broadening trade exchange and extending it with new items. The Czechoslovak side expressed interest in exporting engineering products and consumer goods in exchange for phosphates, phosphoric acid and other materials. Additionally the Tunisian side was interested in exporting some food and textile products. Great emphasis is being place also on broadening industrial cooperation, above all on creating joint [spolecny] industrial enterprises equipped with modern Czechoslovak technology, and jointly ensuring matketing. Both sides have agreed also to broaden scientific-technological cooperation.

Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture, and Bechir Ben Slama, Tunisian minister of information and culture. have discussed conrete forms of mutual cultural cooperation. Apart from exchanging musical ensembles, staging exhibitions and organizing film shows, great importance is being attached also to direct contacts between Czechoslovak and Tunisian artistic unions.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL CONSIDERS 'SET OF MEASURES'

AU031458 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "There Is Always Something To Improve"]

[Excerpts] The Set of Measures for improving the system of planned management, which has been in effect since the beginning of last year, is gradually striking ever firmer roots in the industrial enterprises. The new indices for evaluating plan fulfillment, first underestimated and in some places even questioned, are assuming greater weight and are rightly in the center of the managerial staffs' attention. They stipulate stricter criteria for the quality and effectiveness of work and for cost efficiency in all sectors and encourage a more intensive development of potentials.

It goes without saying that not everywhere and not in all its aspects does the application of the new principles governing the management of the national economy proceed evenly: In some respects the advancement is relatively fast, in others the efforts being made are not yet adequate. It can be said that those measures the implementation of which did not require any lengthy preparations have already been applied on a broad scale. This applies, for example, to the reduction of losses caused by poor quality production. The principle that all such losses are not deducted from profits and thereby have a negative impact on the generation of profits and, ultimately, on the volume of various funds, particularly the wage fund, has resulted in a more rigid assessment of the quality of labor.

Last year losses resulting from poor quality production declined compared with the preceding years and this trend continues even this year. For example from January to August they were 8.5 percent lower than in the same period of 1981.

Another favorable outcome of the new economic principles is the reduced consumption of materials and energy. The consumption of fuel per kilowatt hour of electricity in the steam powerplants is declining and so are the consumption of power and fuel per ton of rolled stock in the steel mills, the comsumption of fuels per ton-kilometer in road transport and so forth.

One could mention yet some other kinds of expenditures that have been reduced compared with the preceding period. These data bear witness to the fact that the demand for greater economy is finding practical implementation in production as well as nonproduction activities. However, at the same time it is apparent that not all short-term measures have been exhausted yet and that measures of a long-term nature have not yet become effective. Many potentials for more intensive economizing thus remain untapped, potentials whose utilization will favorably influence plan fulfillment in the subsequent periods.

The examples that have been listed cannot be regarded as evidence of an easy implementation of the requirements of the set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy. They merely illustrate the efforts made in the newly set directions, they are just the first positive steps. The mastering of all the new indices still remains a hard nut to crack for a rather large segment of enterprises, which will have to mobilize more of their forces and capabilities. This concerns especially the tasks in raising the export performance and the effectiveness of foreign exchange but also the meeting of the requirements of the domestic market.

The fulfillment of deliveries to the socialist countries, which are even slightly ahead of the schedule of the annual plan, is taking a good course. The rate of deliveries for capital investment projects, too, is higher than envisaged. What is unsatifactory, however, is the hitherto share of deliveries for the domestic market, where there is a certain slight delay, and especially the share of deliveries for the nonsocialist market. A negative role in this last category is played by the discriminatory influences and the crisis of the Western market. Nevertheless, not everything can be justified by this.

The lower-than-planned sales of Szechoslovak products on the capitalist market have to a certain degree been caused by the inertia of some of our enterprises, an inertia that has not yet been overcome, by the unsatisfactory innovation policy. The share of new products in the total volume of merchandise produced is growing at a very slow rate -- last year, for example, it amounted to 13.4 percent, 2.7 percent more than in 1980 but only 2.2 percent more than in 1979. Products of a high technical and economic standard account for an even smaller proportion of toal merchandsie produced. These are products which are fetching good prices abroad even this year.

A number of our enterprises are arriving at the recognition that their production and thus also their export programs do not ensure the attainment of the required economic results. In other words, they are beginning to understand better that part of the set of measures that from the set's very introduction was designed to encourage innovation, a growing share of new products and, above all, their high technical and economic standards. In the stage of acquainting oneself with the new rules of management and their implementation, voices could be heard belittling the capacity inherent in the set of measures to predict economic development -- they claimed that it was a set of inadvertencies [play upon the words "opatreni" -- measure -- and "nedorpatreni" -- inadvertency] However, the same people now realize that it was an inadvertency on their part when they failed to respond in good time to the changed conditions.

Under the impact of views formed in the preceding stage of national economic management, they regarded as decisive the question of who was to produce and from what? This was a consequence of the ingrained conviction that a manpower shortage persists and that the limit on raw material and energy resources imposes restrictions. It is, however, now becoming apparent that there is neither a manpower shortage nor a shortage of raw materials or energy but that the key question has become for whom to produce. In other words, if the exerted efforts are to produce an effect, it is essential to adjust rapidly and without any exceptions to the requirements of the foreign market as regards technical and economic standards, quality and flexibility in offering export merchandise.

The solution of the aforementioned problems rests with the managers in the sectors and in the enterprises. In a number of enterprises there are visible changes in the production programs, the range of products is being tailored to the requirements and demands of the consumers and the delivery deadlines are being cut down. Stricter criteria are imposed on the work of the research and development base, some enterprises are beginning to appreciate their improvers and innovators more, there is a greater thirst for information about how things are done elsewhere. All these are undeniably positive elements, though they should have made themselves felt already last year. However, this can be corrected if the aforementioned development accelerates and when it is rid of shortcomings in the mode of thinking such as the conviction of some managers that changes in the production program and in the range of export merchandise cannot be initiated without costly investments. Naturally, there are cases when such investments are inevitable, but it is incorrect, as is done rather frequently, to generalize them.

This is obviously caused, among other things, by the fact that under the impact of the previous indices some enterprises have lost the ability to undertake business ventures. Their managers are still convinced that material conditions are of primary importance. However, plain statistical data documenting that the effectiveness of basic assets has been declining for a number of years contradict this. The problem does not lie in the material base but in the better utilization of it, in the ability to organize production well and, above all,in using everything available for raising its effectiveness.

The basic problems of the economy are concentrated in the nonobservance of the planned structure of industrial production and its marketing. The solution must be sought in every individual enterprise, in its speedier adjustment to the new, constantly changing conditions. The material and technical base, raw materials, energy and manpower are set quantities and their is hardly anything that can be changed about them. The further development is directly contingent on the use of abilities, knowledge, skills and forethought. The fulfillment of the planned tasks depends on the intensity of the use of the noninvestment factors of development -- on people. They represent an essentially inexhaustible source. That is also the point of departure for the further development of society.

LENART ATTENDS MEETING ON FOOD SUPPLIES

LD040002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Slovak Central Committee of the National Front discussed today the causes of the shortcomings in purchases and supplies, as well as the processing of fruit and vegetables. The session was attended by Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

Representatives of the Slovak Union of Producer Cooperatives and the union of agriculture workers, of the Ministeries of trade, agriculture and food analyzed in detail the shortcomings which occur in the production and procurement of vegetables and fruit. The session pointed to lack of flexibility and insufficnent efficiency in the procurement, distribution, transport and storage, to unsatisfactory cooperation between departments, enterprises and national committees.

The Presidium of the Slovak Central Committee of the National Front, therefore, adopted a number of specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings.

HAULIN ADDRESSES EAST SLOVAK REGIONAL CPSL

LD022034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] The East Slovak Regional Committee of the CPSL met today to discuss the current state of training young workers. The report convincingly showed that the development of apprenticeship training schemes is advancing rapidly in the region. Currently, 82 training centers provide secondary education or complete secondary education to almost 42,000 pupils.

CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin described the most important tasks of apprenticeship schemes for the future and gave information about the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium resolution to convene a state-wide conference of teachers in 1984. In the conclusion of his speech Comrade Havlin praised the results achieved in the East Slovak Region's apprenticeship schemes and in setting out targets for the future.

BRIEFS

VISITING YEMENI MINISTER -- Col Muhammad Abdullah al-Butani, minister of interior of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and member of the Yemen Socialist Party's Central Committee, arrived on 26 October 1982 in Prague for a working visit. He will conduct negotiations with a delegation of the CSSR's federal ministry of interior, headed by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR minister of interior. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

CSSR-BRAZILIAN CONTACTS -- Eliezer Batista, president of the Brazilian CVRD state extraction company, was received on 26 October 1982 in Prague by Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, to discuss current problems of trade exchange and suggestions for further expanding mutual economic cooperation. A long-term contract between the CVRD company and the Kerametal foreign trade enterprise was then signed on imports of Brazilian iron ore to the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

INTERKOSMOS SEMINAR OPENED -- In keeping with the recommendation of national coordination bodies of the Interkosmos-2 program, an Interkosmos seminar on legal matters was opened on 26 October 1982 in Prague. CSSR and foreign experts will discuss the international legal position of the Interkosmos program and its inclusion in the world structure of organizations operating within the framework of space research and utilization; matters of international space law discussed in UN bodies; and legal questions on protecting and using common scientific and scientific-technical results acquired within the framework of cooperation in the Interkosmos program. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Oct 82 p 2 AU]

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS OUTCOME OF U.S. ELECTIONS

DW031343 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Horst Kaeubler reprot]

[Text] Just a few hours ago the half-term elections for the Senate, House of Representatives and municipal offices were concluded in the United States. In nine states as well as in the federal capital of Washington, the elections also involved a referendum on a nuclear weapons freeze. Horst Kaeubler, correspondent in the United States, reports on the outcome of the elections:

In these elections the Reagan administration was pushing for far-reaching political goals. The ruling Republican Party was supposed to be firmly established as the majority party in the U.S. legislative process. In concrete terms this meant that the Republican Party was to increase its control over the Senate, win a majority in the House of Representatives, recover governors seats and control municipal assemblies.

What happened, however, in these half-term elections proved that there were political miscalculations. Although it is nothing new for the ruling party to suffer losses in half-term elections, these elections turned out to be a referendum on Reagan's policy, as was stated unanimously by the big U.S. television networks. The election result shows indeed -- although the vote counting is still incomplete at this hour -- that Reagan's party suffered much greater setbacks than were generally anticipated. The Republican Party lost 20 seats in the House of Representatives to the Democrats, who were thus able to increase their majority considerably in this house. In the Senate, where 33 of the 100 seats were up for election, the Republic Party was able to increase its majority only slightly. In the industrial states of the midwest, which are plagued by unemployment and factory closures, the Republicans lost six governorships to the Democratic Party.

What is of particular significance in this half-term election -- as never before in the U.S. history -- was a referendum held in nine states and in the federal capital of Washington on a nuclear weapons freeze, in which 32 percent of the American voters participated. Arizona was the only state where the nuclear weapons freeze did not find a majority. Although the final results are not in at this time, the counting of votes indicates that in all other states, 60-70 percent of the voters supported a freeze of nuclear weapons as the first step toward a reduction of armaments. What is remarkable is the outcome in Washington where two-thirds of the voters advocated an armament halt, in Philadelphia where 75 percent were in favor of a freeze and in Chicago where 66 percent demanded that a halt be put to nuclear armament.

The outcome of the half-term elections is regarded as a vote by the American electorate for a change in U.S. policy. This is the unanimous interpretation of the big U.S. television networks CBS, ABC and NBC. The American voters are as concerned by the high level of unemployment and the largest number of business bankruptcies since the great depression as they are by massive nuclear armament and the destruction of vital social programs.

Kaeubler Commentary

LD032330 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 3 Nov 82

[U.S. correspondent Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Text] In the U.S. mid-term elections, which mark the half-way point between presidential elections, it is nothing out of the ordinary that the government party has to accept the loss of voters' support. However the losses the Reagan administration has suffered at this political turning point are far larger than expected. Some results of the counting are still to come in, but the decision has been made.

According to the latest figures the Republicans have lost 30 seats in the House of Representatives to the Democratic Party, which thus has been able to enlarge considerably its majority. The Republican Party could only just manage to save its majority in the Senate. A grave election defeat is the loss of 11 governors in important industrial states, among them Texas, Michigan and Ohio. The Republicans also lost their hold on two-thirds of the legislative assemblies in the federal states.

Of particular importance are the results of the referendum on a nuclear arms freeze held in nine federal states and the federal capital of Washington. Although detailed results are not yet available, it is certain that from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Jersey on the East Coast, through Michigan in the Mid-West, as far as North Dakota, Oregon and California, between 60-65 percent of the voters voted for a freeze on nuclear arms as the first step in constructive Soviet-American disarmament agreements.

Particularly impressive was the vote in the big conurbations such as Philadelphia, the fifth largest city in the United States, where 75 percent of the voters supported a freeze on nuclear arms. Large U.S. television companies such as CBS came to the conclusion that the outcome of this mid-term election signals a grave blow for the Reagan administration, whose declared aim it was to make the antinuclear arms referendum fail and to bring under control Congress and local legislatures by winning stable majorities.

Reelected Senator Edward Kennedy even goes so far as to see the election result as a clear vote by the U.S. people for a change of policy in Washington. Influential U.S. media cite record unemployment, economic stagnation, the destruction of vital social programs, inflation of the defense budget, the peace-endangering nuclear arms buildup, and broken election promises as the main causes for thousands of U.S. voters turning away from the Reagan administration.

The 2 November elections were the most expensive mid-term elections in the history of the United States. Influential political groupings invested $300 million in the election campaign in order to manipulate the U.S. electorate in their favor. Multimillionare Lehrmann, a Reagan supporter who wanted the governor's job in New York but who was defeated by his liberal rival Cuomo, put $12 million into his election campaign. The use of 'big money' also explains why the old racist George Wallace was once again elected as governor of Alabama whereas the election of Tom Bradley, hitherto mayor of Los Angeles, as the first Afro-American governor of California was blocked. The founding fathers of the United States would be shocked, a well-known television journalist said, if they saw how 'big money' is undermining the democratic process in the United States.

As an expression of latent disappointment about the grand bourgeois parties, the election turn-out sank to 35 percent. With the changes in the newly-elected Congress the old alliance of conservative Republicans and southern Democrats which helped Reagan to carry through the huge defense expenditure and the social welfare cuts is broken. The administration will have to brace itself for some tough battles if it intends to stick to its disastrous strategy. President [words indistinct] hinted a few hours after voting stopped that the Reagan administration will have to be prepared to make greater compropromises than had been the case in the first half of the President's term of office.

INABILITY TO REPAY WESTERN BANK DEBTS REPORTED

AU031122 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Nov 82 p 7

[Summary] According to Prof Wolfgang Seiffert, former adviser to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, GDR debts to banks in the FRG, France, Austria and the United States in the amount of about $4 billion will fall due in the next 2 years. In his statement at a Paderborn meeting [no date given] Seiffert declared that the GDR's per-capita debt has thus reached a similar extent to that in Poland, and that the GDR is at present not in a position to repay any of these debts but will have to meet these obligations through new credits, primarily from FRG banks.

"As has been learned from informed Vienna bank circles in this context, the GDR's net debts to Austrain bank creditors, including the Austrian Kontroll-Bank, were $851 million (about 15 billion schillings) as of 30 June 1982."

MITTAG MEETS JAPANESE MINISTER, PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD031618 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0816 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Nov (ADN) -- During his visit to Japan Guenter Mittag, member of the politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, met for a talk with Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoshio Sakurauchi. The meeting stressed the good development in political, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and Japan, which as reached new heights as the result of the state visit by the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, in May 1981. Minister Sakurauchi stressed that the Japanese Government desires continued close cooperation with the GDR. The relations between the two states, this was noted by both sides in the talks, should be expanded on the basis of what had been achieved to date.

Guenter Mittag said that this simultaneously serves the creation of mutal understanding and trust between states of differing social orders on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Such a policy carries special weight, particularly at this time of an unsettled and worrying international situation. Guenter Mittag said that the GDR is directing all its effort toward doing everything to prevent the danger of a nuclear inferno in the world. The GDR supports the freezing , reduction and elimination of all nuclear weapons. Both sides confirmed that they consider the questions of the preservation of peace and disarmament to be of great importance. They stressed their readiness to expand mutual relations. Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade, and Horst Brie, GDR ambassador to Japan, took part in the talk.

Guenter Mittag had friendly meetings with Masatoshi Tokunaga, president of the Japanese Upper Chamber, and Hajime Fukuda, president of the Lower Chamber. Both sides discussed bilateral questions and current international problems. They agreed that a continuing and constructive cooperation between the parliaments of both countries is a useful contribution to understanding in the service of peace. Quenter Mittag emphasized that the GDR considers the dialogue between states of differing social orders to be very important. The exchange of ideas stressed the positive impulses which had resulted from the visit of Erich Honecker in 1981. As a result of this outstanding event in relations between the two states, new opportunities opened in relations between them for long-term, mutually beneficial cooperation at a high level. State secretary Dr Gerhard Beil and ambassador Horst Brie were present at the meetings.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE AIR FORCE CHIEF

LD031502 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpt] GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann received today in Berlin high-ranking military officials from Yugoslavia and Mozambique for separate talks.

Speaking to Mozambique Air Force chief Joao Americo Mpfumo, he referred to the efforts by the people of the GDR to protect their socialist gains and to strengthen peace. With good results in training, the members of the army respond to the escalated imperialist course of confrontation and forced arming, especially by the United States and NATO. During the talk the defense minister again stressed the link in solidarity of the National People's Army with the struggle of the Mozambique people against imperialist, colonial and racist suppression.

The African guest, in turn, gave information on the successes achieved by revolutionary change and in the military protection of the country against imperialist attacks.

KRENZ MEETS WITH SPD POLITICIAN 3 NOVEMBER

LD040300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1726 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN) -- The deputy chairman of the SPD parliamentary party in the FRG Bundestag, Wolfgang Roth, former chairman of the Young Socialists Working Group in the SPD, arrived in the GDR today on a visit. In an initial talk, he and Egon Krenz discussed the international political situation and had an extensive exchange of views on the most important current question in world politics, the preservation of peace.

WEST BERLIN TURK CONVICTED AS 'PROVOCATEUR'

AU031519 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30/31 Oct 82 p 2

[ADN report: "Provocateur Convicted: IGFM, a Hotbed of Lies and Acts of Violence"]

[Summary] "Berlin (ADN) -- On 28 October 1982 the Cottbus Bezirk court sentenced Erol Uensal Sudan, whose last residence was in (West) Berlin, to 9 years imprisonment for serious provocations against the GDR state border as well as for complicity in criminal trafficking with humans and antistate baiting against the GDR.

"It was reaffirmed at the trial, which lasted several days, that the criminal association of the West Berlin working group of the 'International Society for Human Rights' (IGFM) and its headquarters in Frankfurt (Main), under demagogic slogans and in close cooperation with the notorious 'Work Group 13 August Registered Association' of the militant 'Der Stahlhelm L.V. Berlin Registered Association,' is continuously committing serious and dangerous provocations against the GDR state border and against progressive institutions and forces in (West) Berlin."

Uensal Sudan maintained close contacts with these and other criminal associations and, as a member of the notorious Turkish neofascist "Grey Wolves" terrorist organization, played a major role in carrying out these provocations and acts of violence.

"Herbert Gericke, who plays a leading role in these quarters and is acting as a so-called spokesman, and other criminals, exploited Uensal Sudan's readiness to obtain money through criminal acts as well as his anticommunist attitude. Therefore, they ordered him to recruit among drug addicts, escort drivers for their trafficking with humans which they organized in a ganglike manner. He was particularly active in participating in planning and organizing serious attacks against the GDR state border, for which purpose he traveled several times to the GDR capital disguised as a tourist and made inquiries." The gang planned to have armed provocateurs commit crimes against the GDR state border using explosives.

"It was proved during the main hearing that Gericke had concluded exclusive contracts with journalists of the Springer concern and of the Second (West) German Television Service for audio-visual coverage of planned terrorist acts." It became evident that the aforementioned forces wish to induce, by means of bombing attacks and other provocations, baiting campaigns against the GDR and, in addition, derive financial profit. "Once more it was proved in court that imperialist secret services, particularly the (West) Berlin state protection service, were informed in detail about the activities of the (West) Berlin IGFM work group, which are punishable in West Berlin, and that they protected the individuals involved against criminal prosecution."

YUGOSLAV MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 2 NOVEMBER

LD030212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Nov (ADN) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army arrived in the GDR today on a visit scheduled to last several days.

It was invited by the deputy defense minister and chief of the main staff of the National People's Army, Col Gen Fritz Streletz. The delegation, which is headed by the assistant federal secretary for national defense and chief of the general staff, Col Gen Petar Gracanin, met with Colonel General Streletz today for a cordial talk. The participants assessed the visit by the Yugoslav military representatives as an expression of the constantly deepening relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

The delegation laid a wreath at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism.

Hoffmann Receives Delegation

LD031108 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0916 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, on Wednesday received the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army currently visiting the GDR, which is headed by Col Gen Petar Gracanin, assistant federal secretary for national defense and chief of the general staff.

During the friendly meeting in the Defense Ministry, Minister Hoffmann spoke about the initiatives and performance of the workers and their soldiers for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR and for the protection of their peaceful labor of construction. Proof of this is the outstanding results of the political and combat training in the 1981/82 schooling year. Shoulder to shoulder with the members of the united forces of the Warsaw Pact, the soldiers of the German workers' and peasants' state reliably fulfilled their class mission given by the 10th SED Congress. The visit of the Yugoslav delegation to troops units and training institutes of the National People's Army will contribute to the continuing successful development of cooperation and exchange of experiences between the armies and navies of the GDR and the SFRY, Army General Heinz Hoffmann said.

Colonel General Gracanin brought greetings from the SFRY federal secretary for national defense, Adm Branko Mamula, and stressed the joint responsibility of the members of the armed forces of both states for the securing of peace in Europe.

Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the main staff of the National People's Army, took part in the meeting.

COMMUNIQUE ON HONECKER-HUSAK TALKS PUBLISHED

AU031229 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Oct 82 pp 1-2

[Communique on the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, on 28 October]

At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, visited the GDR on 28 October 1982 for a friendly meeting.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak briefed each other on the results of the great efforts by the communists and all workers of the two countries in fulfilling the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 16th CPCZ Congress. They discussed questions of further cooperation between the two parties and states and current international problems. The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction at the high level of fraternal relations between the SED and CPCZ, between the GDR and CSSR. The arrangements concerning the overall deepening of cooperation between the two countries made at their last meeting on 30 November and 1 December 1981 in Prague are successfully fulfilled. This development fully corresponds to the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance that was signed 5 years ago on 3 October.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak affirmed the determination of the two Marxist-Leninist parties, to consolidate purposefully the fraternal alliance between the GDR and CSSR, based on the inviolable friendship and the close alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

In view of the heightened imperialist attacks, the fraternal alliance of the GDR and CSSR constantly proves its strength and vitality and proves itself a stable factor of peace on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe.

The two sides agreed during the talks that economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two states is developing successfully. Special importance attaches to the further development of specialization and cooperation in research and production. It was noted with satisfaction that the relevant cooperation, above all in areas important for the enhanced efficiency of the two economies, such as olefin chemistry, microelectronics and robotics, machine tool and agricultural machinery production as well as the economic use of energy and material areas, has progressed well.

In scientific-technological cooperation joint efforts for the accelerated adoption of new findings in everyday practice have produced good results. The coordination of the national economic plans and the long-term trade agreement for the period 1981-85 form a stable basis for the shaping of economic relations and the further development of trade.

Thus an important contribution is made toward the continuous supply of the two national economies with raw materials and fuels, chemical products, machinery and equipment, means of rationalization and consumer goods.

The two sides agreed to continue purposefully their efforts toward enhancing the effectiveness and quality of economic cooperation. Proceeding from the resolutions of the 36th CEMA meetings, they reached agreement on starting within the foreseeable future the discussions on the coordination of the national economic plans for the period 1986-90. This is of great import for the realization of the economic strategy of the two fraternal parties. In this connection it is stressed that the GDR and CSSR will also contribute actively in the future toward the deepening of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak also welcomed the systematic development of cooperation in other areas of the two countries' social life. In this they assessed as especially positive the constant intensification of direct relations and contacts between the workers and young people of the GDR and CSSR that are promoted through passport and visa-free tourism.

In the discussion of international problems Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak reaffirmed that in close alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community both parties and states will continue to support unswervingly the safeguarding of peace, which is the fundamental question for the future of mankind.

They stressed that they regard the deepening of the close alliance and fraternal cooperation with the USSR and the overall strengthening of the socialist community and its cohesive action in the international arena as the main path in the struggle for peace. Joint action by all peace-loving, anti-imperialist, democratic forces plays an important role in this struggle.

The leading representatives of the GDR and CSSR noted with deep concern that the international situation is marked by a dangerous aggravation as a consequence of the imperialist course of confrontation and arms buildup. The main responsibility for this belongs to the U.S. ruling circles with their dangerous and pointless striving for military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states and with their constant interference in the internal affairs of other states.

An expression of this adventurist course aimed at the undermining of detente and the peaceful coexistance of the peoples is the unprecedented escalation of arming, the plans for a nuclear war, the disastrous fomenting of tension and conflicts throughout the world and the attempts to replace cooperation between the states based on equal rights with a policy of threats and blackmail, economic sanctions and boycott.

The partners in the talk were particularly strong in their condemnation of the increased interference by the United States and other NATO states in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic that was aimed at reversing the progress made in stabilizing the situation in People's Poland and misusing the sovereign decisions of socialist state power in this country as a pretext for the further aggravation of international tensions. They reaffirmed once more their full support for the Polish communists in their struggle for the defense of the socialist achievements of People's Poland and for the strengthening of its position as a firm member of the socialist community.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak stressed that specific steps for arms limitation and disarmament are the central question in the struggle for the preservation and safeguarding of peace. In this connection they reaffirmed their full support for the peace program adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and for the important initiatives undertaken by the USSR for its realization.

They assessed the commitment expressed by Leonid Brezhnev not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as a step of historic scope for avoiding a nuclear inferno. The GDR and the CSSR call upon all other states possessing nuclear weapons to make a similar commitment. Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak welcomed especially the USSR's recent initiative for the rapid formulation and signing of a treaty on the complete and universal banning of nuclear weapons tests.

Both sides are of the opinion that the plans of the United States and NATO to deploy new nuclear missiles on the territory of the West European states constitute an attempt to destroy the approximate military-strategic balance of power in Europe and the world.

They pointed out that the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe would create a new situation and pose serious dangers to the peacful coexistence of the states and peoples. They noted with satisfaction that resistance of the peoples to these dangerous plans is growing and that this is impressively reflected in the worldwide peace movement.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak declared the firm intention of the GDR and CSSR to continue the policy of peaceful coexistence, mutually advantageous cooperation and genuine, constructive dialogue with the capitalist countries. They stressed the responsibility and the possibilities of the states of Europe to contribute toward the improvement of the international situation, and stated that the GDR and CSSR continue to work for the successful outcome of the Madrid meeting and the adoption of a final document with a decision to convene a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak stressed the fundamental importance of the treaties between the socialist fraternal countries and the FRG and of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin. Thestrict observation of these is indispensable for peaceful development in Europe and for the shaping of relations of trust, good-neighborliness and constructive cooperation. They said that they expect the new FRG Government also to bear this requirement in mind in its policy.

The GDR and the CSSR again proclaim their firm solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for freedom and progress and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

They strongly condemn Israel's bloody crimes in Lebanon. They demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the guaranteeing of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including its right to found its own state under PLO leadership. The USSR's recent proposals for a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East have the full support of the GDR and the CSSR.

Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak reaffirmed the importance of the overall expansion of fraternal relations and cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ. They stressed that both parties will continue to support all proposals and practical initiatives that serve the consolidation of joint work by the communist and workers' parties. They noted that in view of the dangers to peace and social progress posed by imperialism, the joint struggle of all revolutionary and peace-loving forces is of particular importance at the present.

The meeting of the two representatives resulted in complete agreement of views in all questions discussed and took place in the traditional atmosphere of fraternal friendship.

FISCHER WELCOMES PZPR'S OLSZOWSKI ON ARRIVAL

LD031928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1842 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN) -- Stefan Olszowski, People's Republic of Poland minister for foreign affairs and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, arrived in the GDR this evening on an official visit. He has been invited by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, who welcomed him cordially at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Horst Neubauer, GDR ambassador to Poland, and Maciej Wirowski, Polish ambassador to the GDR, were also present at the airport.

Stefan Olszowski and Oskar Fischer met for an initial talk in which they discussed the shaping of friendly relations and the deepening of fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

Olszowski Lays Wreaths

LD041338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1018 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Nov (ADN) -- Stefan Olszowski, the foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic and member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, paid tribute on Thursday morning to the victims of fascism and militarism, to the Polish and German patriots allied in the antifascist fighting front and to the Soviet soldiers who fell in the struggle to liberate Berlin. He laid wreaths at the memorial to the victims of fascism and militarism, at the memorial to Polish soldiers and German antifascists and at the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes.

HONECKER ADDRESSES LUTHER COMMITTEE 29 OCT

LD292230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Closing speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State at the meeting of the Luther Committee at the State Council building in Berlin on 29 October]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends and comrades,

Allow me first of all to thank warmly all the participants in our working meeting who have contributed to the results of the preparations for the Martin Luther commemoration and who have given a valuable stimulus to the further activity of our committee. It may truly be said that the preparation for the Martin Luther commemoration in 1983 in the GDR has made good progress, as we have heard.

The diverse activities of citizens of all classes and social groups, with differing philosophical and denominational convictions, reflect a high historical and state consciousness. It is particularly in the striving to exploit the progressive achievements of history in order to solve the tasks of the present that the great interest in the GDR's Luther commemoration finds its explanation.

This is gratifying for us; there is certainly nothing surprising in it, as many people west of our borders would have us believe. It is part of life in socialism to draw on the best that the German people and other peoples have produced in order to arrange our existence so that man can be a man. His well-being is the alpha and omega of the GDR's politics. For that reason we do everything possible in order to continue to guarantee social security and those preconditions on which depend the protection and gradual development of the material and cultural standard of living in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

The most important thing here, and everyone feels its particular urgency today, is to preserve peace. This was made clear to me again recently in an impressive and convincing way during my stay in Damascus, which can look back on a 5,000-year history, and at the excavation sites in Palmyra, significant sites of world culture and near the holy site of Jerusalem and Nazareth. In Cyprus, too, I found great interest in the Martin Luther celebrations next year.

That which mankind has created would die in a nuclear world war. Mankind's past and future would be destroyed. We have a duty to our children and grandchildren to prevent such a catastrophe, to act with all our might to secure peace. Both German states and not just the GDR have been given by history a particular responsibility in this respect, a responsibility from which they cannot and must not absolve themselves.

In our discussions the close alliance of the citizens of all classes and social groups, which is characteristic for the life in our country, was made clear. Today's discussions also verify the trusting cooperation between the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR and the Luther Committee of the Evangelical churches in the GDR. This is also true of the joint efforts of the parishes and the local state organs.

I see in this a further important step toward implementing the results of my talks with the committee of the Evangelical Church Board on 6 March 1978. To this also belong such results as the new agreement between the local organs of the state and the parish in Eisleben regarding the house where Martin Luther died, or the first signing of long-term contracts on the lending of works of art that are to be shown to the public in state and church exhibitions.

Talks between representatives of both committees, exchanges of information over plans for the Martin Luther commemoration, the joint inspection of Luther sites and the continuous working contacts between the management committee of the church committee and the organizational bureau of the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR are proving themselves as forms of cooperation.

The discussions about the art colloquium "Art and Reformation" were of great interest. This international scientific exchange of views in Eisenach has shown that academics from different countries can work together when they want to contribute to understanding and friendship between peoples, detente and preservation of world peace. Because of this, the spirit of the Eisenach colloquium, which took place under the aegis of the International Committee for Art History, was deeply in accord with the fundamental desires of our socialist state and the aims of UNESCO. The colloquium, therefore, set standards for the coming climax of the Luther jubilee. That is true to an equal extent of the hospitality of the people of Eisenach.

In the meantime great efforts are being made in the bezirke and towns to make good preparations for receiving thousands of tourists from home and abroad. From the citizens' love for their socialist homeland are growing many initiatives to complete according to plan the restoration and reconstruction measures in and around the Luther sites and to beautify their surroundings. Their aim is to preserve and develop significant evidence of the history of the German people.

So it is that workers and artisans, including many young people, are solving very demanding, in part completely new tasks, for example, on the tower of the Wittenberg Castle Church, at a height of 60 meters, the making of the mosaic "Our Lord Is a Firm Foundation," or the cleaning of the outer facade of the Wartburg. The restorers of valuable works of art, scientists, the culturally and artistically creative who do their part of develop further historical awareness, are also achieving impressive results, stemming from the same motivation.

Also to be highly regarded are the numerous activities of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR, of Urania and of the Cultural League of the GDR, and not least those of the collectives of the museums in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, in the preparation of central exhibitions, and similarly those of the collectives employed at important sites connected with the reformer, who are working on the redesigning of permanent exhibitions. They are all helping to increase the understanding of the working people for the radical historical events of that epoch.

That is also true of the diverse publication on which numerous scientists, authors and publishing houses are currently working and which once again testify to the standard of achievement of our publishing industry.

I would like here to express the thanks and the acknowledgement of the GDR Martin Luther Committee to all participating citizens of the GDR, to the workers and the artisans, the scientist and culturally creative, the workers and functionaries from the state organs and their institutions as well as from the social organizations.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear comrades and friends, many visitors who will visit our country in 1983 "on the track of Luther" on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of his birth, will be getting to know the socialist GDR for the first time. We warmly welcome all guests who feel themselves committed to Martin Luther and his work. During their stay they will have the opportunity to experience the real socialism which is being created by our people in true freedom.

CORRESPONDENT ANALYZES U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

LD032328 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Next we have comment in international newsroom from Radio Budapest. Although the final result of Tuesday's mid-term congressional elections in the United States has not been published yet, it is already clear that the Democratic Party has further increased its majority in the House of Representatives, and while maintaining a Republican majority in the Senate, at least one senatorial seat was captured by the Democrats. Janos Avar, Washington correspondent of the Budapest daily MAGYAR NEMZET, with a comment on the outcome of the American elections:

I have heard the views of many foreign observers who feared a new deadlock in Washington that would paralyze the American foreign policy in the next critical years. The memories of the Carter and the (?former) administrations were warnings. Besides, the conservative-liberal polarization of the American society could be even dangerous. Some could say mine is almost a conservative opinion, but I consider it as realistic.

This Tuesday the voters of the United States elected, among others, senators and congressmen and still Ronald Reagan is the President. And in the interest of the world policy [as heard] I prefer a president who changes his course to a lame-duck president, (?and my reading of) the election results is that Mr Reagan should do exactly that. Governing further requires more compromises with the new Congress.

Had the Republicans lost the Senate majority, I suppose the Democrats would not be ready for the necessary political deals with this administration. The result, therefore, is a kind of a tie (?which) demands more political skill and flexibility from all sides. The situation of the economy in the United States and the world makes necessary some agreements to speed up the recovery using, maybe, some methods which were anathema to the Reaganites, but should be considered by the White House after these elections.

Almost the same can be said about the foreign policy, especially after the victory of those nuclear freeze proposals with the clear pressure on the administration to make more flexible its positions in the Geneva talks. Losing in the House, and more importantly losing the support of those elements of the society -- union members, ethical minorities -- who gave the victory 2 years ago to Mr Reagan, requires a change from the White House if the Republicans do not want to give up the next elections. And I prefer to see the two big parties competing for the political centrum than for the good will of the political right. "My understanding (?is) that the message of the elections was clear: The majority of the American voters would like to see a change in Mr Reagan's course, and rebuke the recipes of the right. It is a tell-tale sign that here in Maryland, where I am living in the neighborhood of the capital, Senator Sarbanes, a liberal Democrat and a famous target of the ultra conservatives, was easily reelected.

In my commentary to my paper I wrote that President Reagan just stumbled on the road and did not fall. But the real and most important question is: Where goes America? And I am happy to say that not further to the right.

LOSONCZI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO KUWAIT 3 NOVEMBER

LD031728 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, has arrived home from Kuwait. Gabor Dombovari reports on his welcome at the airport:

The plane carrying Pal Losonczi and his entrouage home from the official friendly visit in Kuwait, landed at Ferihegy Airport after 1500 today. The president of the Presidential Council was invited by Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait. On the Hungarian part, this was the first such high-level visit to the emirate.

The official talks between the two countries surveyed bilateral relations, the opportunities for further cooperation and problems of the gulf region as well as Arab unity. Leaders of the two delegations established with satisfaction that since the visit of the Kuwait amir to Hungary last year there has been progress in economic cooperation. On the one hand, common interests are linked with the development of our economic relations, and on the other hand, the necessary conditions exist for dynamic development. All this is supported by the statement which the Kuwait minister of finance gave to the MTI correspondent. The minister pointed out that cordial, friendly and rapid developments are characteristic of the bilateral economic-financial relations. Very successful talks took place during Pal Losonczi's visit that will provide the framework for long-term cooperation. On the basis of results achieved so far, there is a need for the development of bilateral economic relations in every sphere, the Kuwaiti minister of finance emphasized.

The president of the Presidential Council was received at the airport by Rezsoe Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council; Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, and Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Communique Issued

For Kuwait radio's version of the joint communique issued at the end of Presidential Council President Pal Losonczi's official visit to Kuwait, which took place from 31 October to 3 November, see pages C 2-C 4 of the Arabian Peninsula section of the 4 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT

PLAN TO DISTRUB ORDER IN POLAND 10 NOV VIEWED

AU031329 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 82 p 2

[Gabor Miklos article: "They Are Making Preparations Again"]

[Text] Another anniversary -- another attempt to disturb order. This time the illegal hostile general staff has set 10 November as the day of "large-scale acts" in Poland. On leaflets and placards, groups using the label of the dissolved Solidarity are holding out the prospect of a strike, demonstrations and other acts of protest on the second anniversary of Solidarity's registration.

Their tactics are understandable: If the plan fails now, they can still refer to the next act that is being prepared right at the moment. Of course, very few people are reached by the scribblings of the illegal groups. Radio Free Europe and other radio stations transmitting in Polish take care of their dissemination. In that way considerably more people are reached by the content of the leaflets and instructions, of which only a couple of dozen copies are drawn up at the most. And there is no lack of instructions. These instructions issued on the short wavelength prove that the authors are making their preparations to provoke a confrontation once more from behind the backs of misled people -- mainly young people -- and at the cost of endangering them. They hurry, because they know that time does not favor them. The events of 31 August and those following the endorsement of the trade union law have proven that the base of the hostile forces is becoming increasingly more narrow. They are no longer able to organize a fairly large strike, nor can they draw the workers of large-scale enterprises into demonstrations. Yet, what the White House, which has come out as the protector of the illegal Solidarity, claims is precisely support for the rights of the Polish workers class.

It seems that time is urging them on, because the people's economy is also beginning to recover, although slowly. Even a minimal improvement of suplies seems possible. Counterrevolutionary organizations now want to take the tiredness of people and their irritation because of problems and turn it into political capital once more.

In his Central Committee session speech last week, Wojciech Jaruzelski warned of the dangers of adventurous acts, stressing that the party and the state will act resolutely against hostile acts -- while, at the same time, they are prepared to engage in a dialogue and come to terms with all sound social forces.

Warsaw, 1 November.

TALKS WITH VISITING BULGARIAN DELEGATION END

Ministers Meet Counterparts

LD031602 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Bulgarian officials, accompanying Prime Minister Grisha Filipov on his current official, friendship visit to Hungary, held talks with their Hungarian counterparts Tuesday. Peter Veress, Hungarian foreign trade minister, had talks with Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade; Istvan Roska, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, with Mariy Ivanov; Andras Gabor, Hungarian deputy minister of industry, with Yordan Tenov, Bulgarian minister of mechanical engineering and electronics. As a result of the consultations, leaders of Technoimpex, Transelektro and other Hungarian enterprises and Bulgarian Balcan-Carimpex foreign trade company concluded a specialization agreement, valid until 1985, on the production of electric and engine trucks.

Lazar, Filipov Conclude Talks

LD031952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov concluded his official friendly visit to Hungary today. A joint communique has been issued on the Bulgarian premier's talks.

Hungarian-Bulgarian economic relations are developing in a many-sided manner, and the two countries' exchange of goods is increasing at a good pace. This is contained in the communique issued on the Bulgarian premier's visit. Gyorgy Lazar and Grisha Filipov agreed that, in the interest of both states, further endeavors are to be made for the development of production cooperation, especially in the machine industry, agricultural machine-manufacture, electronics and in the chemical industry. The heads of government emphasised that, in accord with the resolutions of the most recent CEMA session, endeavors for the deepening of the socialist countries' bilateral and multilateral economic integration will continue in the future. They informed each other about the implementation of the congress resolutions of the two parties, about experiences of building a developed socialist society, and exchanged opinions on international issues. The premiers emphasized the great significance of the friendship and cooperation linked with the Soviet Union.

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS FIRST TRADE UNION

LD031626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The first trade union was registered by Warsaw Voivodship Court today. It is the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union of Workers of the Warsaw enterprise of domestic trade transport.

Another 16 applications are under consideration by this court. The first trade unions have also been registered in Wroclaw and Poznan. To date more than 640 applications for registration have been submitted to voivodship courts, most of which come from Silesian enterprises. According to the courts the process of registration of new unions will be now, following the publication of executive regulations, much quicker and greatly streamlined. It must be recalled in this context that the new trade unions will be allowed to work practically only after 1 January 1983, that is, after the trade union movement law comes into force.

FARMERS' UNION CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES NEW LAW

PM031155 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 21 Oct 82 p 1

[Interview with Chairman of the National Union of Farmers, Agricultural Circles and Farming Organizations Dr Zdzislaw Zambrzycki by INTERPRESS correspondent Jerzy Olbrycht -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Now that the law on farmers' organizations has been passed, is there at long last a guarantee that the farmer -- with all his concerns and interests -- will become a partner and cease to be a mere petitioner before the administration?

[Answer] As chairman, I am asking myself a few questions on the same subject.

[Question] What questions are these?

[Answer] The law -- according to the first opinions voiced by the farmers I have spoken to -- places tremendous tasks before us and gives to our union powers which encumber us with great responsibility for an honest and scrupulous representation of farmers' interests. How are we to act at all levels of the entire organization so as to meet these tasks? -- that is the first question.

[Question] What do you consider to be the most important aspect of the law?

[Answer] Of considerable significance is the item on the permanence of individual farming in our sociopolitical system. According to the announcement of the central political authorities, this should also find its way into our Constitution. I regard Chapter II, concerning the tasks and powers of farmers' socioprofessional organizations, to be the most important one in the law.

[Question] How well prepared are you for their implementation?

[Answer] There are four sets of tasks: participation in shaping and implementing agrarian policy; advisory, instructional and similar activity; economic activity; social control. I will begin with the last one: social control. This was hitherto effected almost exclusively by the clerical apparatus, belonging not only to our organizations, whose findings and suggestions -- obtained jointly with other control organs by a whole army of inspectors -- were never properly acted upon. We want to switch to genuine social control involving farmers to whom the new law offers means of enforcing the suggestions based on control findings. As regards our instructional activity, that is the area most criticized.

For example, farmers will not buy quality seed grain because, as they often say, it comes from the state farms and they do not believe it will give larger yields, while concrete demonstrations and organized trips to see the crops might help to persuade them. Apart from this we dream of our own system of agricultural service, geared exclusively to aiding farmers. The next area is the economic activity....

[Question] The economic activity of agricultural circles is judged very critically.

[Qnswer] Not all of the errors of the past are to be attributed to the agricultural circles: They were forced to adopt irrational and unprofitable forms of economic management. These errors and impediments cannot negate the fact that we do carry out a varied range of services, both in the sphere of production and marketing, geared to providing direct aid to individual farms, which the farming community could now no longer do without. We have, however, already prepared a program for extending this aspect of our activities: among other things, with schemes which have been known to agricultural circles for the past 100 years, like the dissemination of quality sowing and stockraising material, experimental and demonstration plots and so on.

[Question] All this is certainly very useful, but what farmers expect above all from the law is a partnership status for their unions when it comes to determining and implementing agrarian policy.

[Answer] In this domain we will have to work out, and often to fight out, for ourselves the position of a strong partner. The law gives us effective powers, but these will often meet with a resistance generated by the old conservative habits of a large proportion of the administration. This cannot be overcome all at once: It calls for perseverance and time.

[Question] What precisely is the difference between the provisions of the new law and the hitherto obtaining provisions of the agricultural circles' statutes which, after all, already contained extensive powers with regard to the administration -- including the right to protest?

[Answer] The difference consists in the fact that the law obliges the administration, in unequivocal terms, to ensure that farmers' organizations participate in the reaching of decisions on matters concerning agriculture and the farming communities at every level of decisionmaking. We will now take part in making the decisions, not merely pronounce our opinions on them.

[Question] A lot depends on the executory regulations appendant to the law and addressed to the administration. Should not the content of these regulations be decided with your consultation?

[Answer] It should, that is quite obvious.

[Question] Is the whole extensive hierarchy of measures for pursuing the farmers' organizations' demands sufficient in the event of a dispute with the administration?

[Answer] It is sufficient, despite the somewhat lengthy mediation procedure. Even straightforward protest, provided for in the law, may bring results. But our experience shows that even protest action can be unsuccessful. For example, we protested against the so-called combined sales [sprzedaz wiazana] -- and our demands were justified -- but this was not accepted, and the result is that even now not all farmers have had sorted out their entitlements to buy industrial articles in exchange for the receipts for the agricultural products they had sold. This is why I reiterate: the implementation of the law will require perseverance on our part. Nothing will come about easily.

[Question] Not all farmers are in favor of agricultural circles. What about the opponents?

[Answer] Agricultural circles are an institution open to all farmers, regardless of their past views, who want to work for the good of farming. Those who do not like agricultural circles can be active in one of the 16 farmers' associations which of course also come within the provision of the law. There are enough opportunities for everyone who genuinely wishes to be socially active in farming and, generally, within the farming community.

DAILY CITES 10th PZPR PLENUM RESOLUTIONS

Stand on Trade Unions

AU031539 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct-1 Nov 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum Resolution -- Stand on the Rebirth of Trade Unions"]

[Text] The law passed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic has started the process of the trade union movement's rebirth.

The rebirth of the trade unions linked to the centuries-old traditions of the workers movement and to the hopes attached to the August accords and of the trade unions that protect the working people and the socialist system is a great opportunity for our country that must not be wasted.

Trade unions are a necessary element in the functioning of the socialist social system. Without self-governing trade unions that are independent of administration and that cooperate with the party in protecting the rights and interests of the working people and in defending the socialist system, our country's sociopolitical system would be neither democratic nor efficient.

The correct relations between the party and trade unions are of decisive significance for reviving a strong trade union movement and for preventing future errors and distortions in the activities of the party, trade unions and the state.

At the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress, the party, drawing lessons from the errors made with regard to trade unions, agreed that the consistent defense of employee interests and rights is the trade unions' inalienable and most important task. This task is closely related to the trade unions' shared responsibility for increasing national income and for developing and implementing the state's economic and social policies, because only that which has been produced can be divided. The party guarantees for trade unions -- as mass organizations of the working people -- its lasting support in their struggle for social justice, for the rule of law and for the dignity of the working people.

Poland needs the trade unions' initiative and participation in overcoming the economic and sociopolitcial crisis, in implementing the economic reform and in strengthening the self-management of the work forces and territorial self-government bodies. At present the trade unions' participation in overseeing a just distribution of income and goods and in combatting profiteering and social diseases in line with their legal and statutory power is also especially important. The party will be most resolute in creating the conditions to enable the trade unions to enforce their rights and will energetically combat, together with them, all manifestations of bureaucratic attitudes of the state and economic administration toward the working people.

Contradictions and conflicts may appear between the state and economic administration and the trade unions. In such situations the party will support the trade unions in searching for solutions that are just and advantageous for the workers class of the socialist state. State power exercised on behalf of the working masses and in their interest is able to obtain social acceptance and to acquire its operational strength only through its ties with the working people, above all with the workers class.

Guided in playing its leading role by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the party will base its relations with trade unions on the following principles:

-- Party members and levels recognize and defend the independence of trade unions from the state and economic administration;

-- There are no relations of subordination or superiority between party organizations and echelons and the trade unions; it is their joint duty to create platforms for cooperation when solving the matters that determine the working and living conditions of the work forces;

-- Plan committee secretaries of basic party organizations and shop party organizations are enjoined not to combine elective managing functions in party organizations and levels with managing functions in trade union organizations and levels;

-- Party resolutions on the matters with which trade unions also deal should make allowances for the trade unions' views.

The Central Committee takes the view that the working people have the right to protect their economic and social interests in various ways provided for by the trade union law.

Trade unions bring together -- on a voluntary basis -- people professing various views and world outlooks, party and nonparty people, and believers and nonbelievers. It is in the interest of the working people to unite and to cooperate in agreement with constitutional principles and the program for socialist renewal, which guarantee the country's favorable development. The reborn trade union movement should foster a sense of the community of the working people's interests and the conviction that these interests converge with the aims of socialism.

Setting up trade unions from scratch is a difficult and complicated process. The party realizes that this may create vacillation and unrest in many communities, and this is why it fully confirms the principle that the working people themselves will determine the final shape of reborn trade unions. At the same time, the party will create the conditions for the trade union movement's political unity.

The new trade union movement must be open to all people of good will who want to work for the socialist fatherland and to continue the achievements of the constructive trade union streams existing in the past. These achievements are represented by the hard-won and legalized concessions in the sphere of working conditions, wages, social security, time off work, recreation, esteem for the working people's dignity, concern for job ethics, and the social and cultural advancement of the working masses in Poland.

We do not want to and cannot forget the centuries-old experience of the Polish workers' class struggles, patriotic and internationalistic ideals and aspirations and hopes that so strongly asserted themselves in August 1980. Today it is particularly important to ensure that the idea of social justice, which is the supreme value of socialism, is present in the daily practice of the trade unions and the party. That is why we should bear in mind all the more that the concern for the working people's interests and aspirations is the supreme duty of the socialist state.

The Central Committee enjoins party levels and organizations to create the political conditions for the establishment and development of the independent and self-governing trade union movement as a genuine representation of the working people that is in the formative stage.

The Central Committee appeals to all working people and to all members of the trade unions active to date to understand and support its stand.

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee

Resolution on Fuel, Energy

AU031414 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Oct-1 Nov 82 p 2

["The 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum Resolution on the Fuel-Energy Economy" issued by the PZPR Central Committee on 28 October]

[Text] Supplying the country with fuels and energy is a condition for extricating the economy from its crisis and for promoting its development.

The supply of fuels and energy has improved this year. The Central Committee praises on this account the employees of the fuel extracting industry and of energy. In order to implement the socioeconomic tasks the Central Committee deems it necessary:

1. To take measures to maintain the extraction of bituminous coal at a level not lower than this year's.

2. To concentrate forces and resources to obtain considerable increases in the capacity to extract lignite.

3. To stimulate efforts to considerably lower the consumption of energy by the national incomes through liquidating the waste of fuels and energy, modernizing products and production processes, effecting structural changes in the economy, especially in industry, and creating the necessary economic mechanisms.

4. To base the development of industrial energy production mainly on lignite, while continuing investments in the power stations run on bituminous coal.

5. To ensure the implementation of the program for developing nuclear energy.

6. To make intensive efforts to limit the losses when transmitting electric and thermal energy by modernizing and expanding the network of energy carriers.

7. To modernize and expand the coking industry, giving special attention to the effective processing and exploitation of the coking products.

Because of our limited potential for obtaining crude oil and oil producers, it is necessary to make urgent efforts to economize on liquid fuels. For this reason it is necessary to accelerate the electrification of the railroads and to modernize highway transportation.

Solving the problem of supplying the national economy with natural gas should be considered as a particularly important task. This is why it is necessary to expand geological and prospecting work and to maximally increase the domestic extraction of hydrocarbons. It is necessary to withdraw gas from thermal processes, especially in industry, and to replace it with solid fuels.

The Central Committee takes the view that scientific research and technical units should play and essential role in rationalizing the fuel-energy economy.

It is desirable that the Sejm should draw up and pass a new law on the energy economy. This law should create legal foundations for a rational economy of fuels and energy.

The Central Committee deems it most necessary to deepen the cooperation with the CEMA countries in solving the problems of supplying energy, of expanding the potential for producing machinery and installations for energy industry and of the thrifty economy of fuels and energy.

The work on the 20-year program for supplying the country with fuels and energy should be completed this year.

Warsaw, 28 Oct 1982

[Signed] The PZPR Central Committee

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS EFFORTS TO DISRUPT SOCIETY

AU031534 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 82 p 2

[Commentary signed "(BEM)": "Leading People Astray"]

[Excerpts] The picture of our country at the end of 1982 is a complex one despite the many hope-inspiring symptoms of improved order that are now apparent, because neither the fall nor the approaching winter will bring any clearcut relief from our daily worries.

What is it we need above all today? I imagine that the answer to this question is supplied by the day-to-day attitudes of a greater part of the working people. The answer also lies in the social sacrifices undertaken by thousands of activists from the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, citizens committees of national rebirth, sociopolitical organizations and associations. But were someone to look for such an answer in the Polish language programs broadcast in the West or in papers published there, then one would find a totally different answer altogether.

It is not for the first time and it is not with concern for the interests of us Poles, that a successive wave of invocations to strike and for unrest is gathering force. It would not be for the first time that "Radio Free Europe," "Voice of America," "Radio France International," the BBC or "Deutschlandfunk" played the role of co-organizers and inspirers of attempts at disturbing order in the country.

During the first few days, the broadcasts of diversionary radio stations have been literally flooded with quotes or commentaries and leaflets which duplicate calls for a boycott of work and social demonstrations in defense of everything which took place in Poland before 13 December 1981. The past few days have seen successive variations of the date for a strike, as mentioned in broadcasts, and attempts are being made to fix it for 10 November. One moment a definite date is given and the next it is cancelled with a "no" because, as is stated by LE MONDE, which was quoted on Monday 25 October by RFE as having said: "Even if the leadership of "Solidarity" did not set a date for a general strike in its appeal, still the new stage of the fight to which it is summoning us will be a fundamental and profound turning point." The obviously complex method of disseminating these various exhortations, one involving close coordination, must be a point of great amazement. The chiefs and animators of the Munich radio station and its related sources of mass media information are not unfamiliar with, it seems, the examples set by a certain classic author of the propaganda of the Third Reich.

The selected leaflet is therefore discussed in many different ways. It is frequently cited in information bulletins, commentaries and press reviews together with a thinly veiled didactic note.

These are hardly original scripts, as they have already been used before and, just as before, this propaganda campaign makes use of psychological blackmail by threatening the honor of all those who have chosen a different route. This road is then illuminated by very specific goals, goals which concur with those of the global strategy of the U.S. President, who, while posing in the guise of a friend of the nation, has managed to direct an economic blockade and sanctions against Poland and is now threatening discrimination against our exports.

We feel the painful effects of these measures and we have experienced the price of constant strikes even earlier. Visions of empty shops during the fall of 1981 and the dread of getting through the following winter both belong to a history which is still too fresh in our minds to allow us to forget it.

And although it is not easy and we are at the start of a long road toward the restoration of order in our mutual affairs and the overcoming of the crisis, this road will nevertheless lead us in the right direction. It is a road which is open to all who hope for a strong, orderly, just and socialist Poland. Those people whose programs are "strike calendars" have mapped out a different direction for themselves and have taken a course which is leading them astray. Are they really deceiving themselves in the belief that they can attract the greater part of society?

WARSAW NOTES OPPOSITION'S AIMS, 'EXPLOITATION'

LD031538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Wieslaw Rogowski commentary]

[Text] Where are we really going? If the answer were an easy one we would not have to ask such questions, but the answer is not easy. If we were to measure the present by statistics alone we would be able to say that there is the beginning of an economic revival, that the financial (?resources) people possess offer some possibility of alleviating their social difficulties, and that so far as attitudes are concerned the possibility of their calming down is strengthening. Meanwhile, despite the real inklings of better conditions in production, there is still no perceptible change in the market. The amount of money in the hands of the public does not mean that those who have the toughest life are in possession of money, and that the area of shortage is clearly being reduced. There is a general feeling -- such are the facts -- that numerous families, including old-age pensioners, live in continual alarm over the future, even [words indistinct], and if we consider the moods of the public they continue to be provoked by the propaganda and activity of the political underground and by the voices of foreign radio centers. (?Despite) that, the sense of the individuals' responsibility and concern for the survival of the most important social and national values gains significance. What is at stake are the structural -- economic and political -- bases of a democratic socialist society, the idea of quality and justice, a people's state in which there is rule of law, and the safe existence of sovereign Poland. In the face of the bad and insistent intentions of the opposition, what is at stake is also that which constitutes the ultimate and most important value: the biological survival of the nation.

If the intentions and plans for disrupting social calm by the use of strikes and demonstrations are fulfilled, such a threat can become extraordinarily real. The aspiration to disturbances, to a physical trial of strength, to confrontation with the state, contains such an enormous danger. Only a return of calm can save the existence of society, however, together with a better running of the economy, wiser work, more effective organization, otherwise the areas of shortage will be enlarged.

It is not strikes and demonstrations that can resolve our urgent problems; that can be done only by wise work accompanied by an aspiration to reform, to change and to do justice, which has its origin not in words but in increasing material and cultural products, jointly created, scrupulously protected and honestly divided according to the amount of work invested, and in the hope for a better future. Political turmoil, the premeditated arousal of profound (?turmoil) in the social consciousness, and burning of bridges that link the common goals of various groups and the general public, all this -- in the intentions of the perpetrators of this destructive process -- is to create the bases for their goals.

Where would we end as a nation if we submitted to their will? It would mean exploding the final, basic (?bonds) which join us: the links of work, the interests of the country and the political substance of the state. In the long term it would mean dissolving earlier international treaties, which can mean only one thing: (?the call of the opposition) for a recognition of the need for a new division in the world.

That is thus counting on a struggle between the opposed forces of progress and obscurantism. But in the end let us be realists. As regards counting on war, is that in the collective interests of any kind of the Poles, of Polish families, of Polish society? What can that mean? Only one thing: the exploitation of all of us for goals that do not at all match our human visions of life, our expectations and hopes. Is freedom to mean the right to select goals that are suicidal for the country? Is this supposed to be the way to overcome the moods of apathy and passivity? If this is how we ought to stimulate activity in our society, then let those who are so bare-faced as to impose and propose this very way reply straight out: What would this build, and what would it destroy? Is this a way of saving or one of fundamentally destroying the country, the nation and the state? And in the end they do not have to reply.

Everyone of us, however, must work through this question in his own heart personally; he must think through and reply for himself. Today no one is in a position to deprive another of his responsibility for his own life, his own choice of destiny. Every man must make the choice alone, at his own risk. There is no other way.

COURT SENTENCES THREE FOR 31 AUG STREET RIOT

LD031930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The voivodship court in Wroclaw has tried under summary procedure another three young men who participated in the 31 August street disturbances. Marek K., aged 22, a porter at a kindergarten; Krystian P., a blacksmith from Dolmel works; and Bogdan K., a fifth year student at Wroclaw Technical University. They were sentenced to 3 years of prison and deprivation of civic rights for 2 years. The three men belonged to a group of eight people who showed particular aggressiveness and who attacked militiamen with bottles and stones.

OFFICIALS ATTEND MEETING, MEET WORKERS 3 NOV

Jaruzelski: PRON Meeting

LD031438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] In the Hall of Columns of the Sejm an all-Polish session of the commission initiating the formation of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) is taking place. Distinguished academics, representatives of the cultural world, intellectuals, Sejm deputies and people who are universally known and respected are taking part in the session. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Roman Malinowski and Edward Kowalczyk are also present. The session is being chaired by Jan Dobraczynski, well-known man of letters and Catholic activist. He said:

[Begin Dobraczynski recording] Permit me to open today's meeting of the Initiating Commission of PRON. We are assembled in this commission for the third time. In the past 6 weeks the commission may not have advanced the fight against the mistrust and hesitation of all those who understand that this is a matter (?of agreement), but so far they have not sat down at the table for discussions with us, as far as we would like; but all the same it has not been a period of stagnation. I would like to report that over 800 collective accessions [akces] have been made to the voivodship councils of PRON and about 30 have been made directly to the Initiating Commission. I say this for myself.

All the same, the duty that weighs upon every one of us remains: to convince people of the need for work to regenerate the country and for national accord. [Word indistinct] we do not have to convince each other, but we do have to convince those people who continue to stand outside: some of them indifferent, others in the grip of torpor and others simply hostile.

The time is approaching when the Provisional Council of PRON will be set up. Thus, every one of us should exert himself, make efforts and do everything to bring those who are recalcitrant to this table. I would like to recall that at the previous session we issued an appeal to Premier General Jaruzelski for the release of a large group of internees. We considered that these peoples' return home or to work might contribute to changing the atmosphere that prevails in the country. We are very grateful that in his Sejm speech General Jaruzelski responsed to our appeal by announcing the release of a certain number of the internees, while the next day a Ministry of the Interior communique revealed that a group of over 300 persons had been released. In expressing this gratitude we would like to say that we consider this release to be proof of understanding of our work, the arguments we have taken up and our will to prepare national accord. We are convinced that it will be possible for further releases to follow soon and that at the same time the moment when martial law will be lifted will come nearer.

We have advanced an initiative for a meeting, to be held soon, between representatives of the Initiating Commission and the government Presidium to elucidate the role of PRON in legislative consultation and raise initiative vis-a-vis government (?affairs). I can already say that our initiative has been received with good will and that there will soon be a meeting of this kind.

Barcikowski: Shipyard Meeting

LD031940 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee visited today the Warski Shipyard. He visited production departments of the shipyard and later took part in a report-back meeting of the mother party organization of the K-2 unit. During this meeting the activeness of party members in building the accord of the work force and the flow of information from all party echelons to various members were discussed. It was pointed out that the material economy has improved, that deliveries of materials are not regular and that their frequently bad use contributes to a bad work pace. Kazimierz Barcikowski decided to intervene in the matter of speedy delivery of sheet iron needed for hull assembly. At the end of the meeting a resolution was adopted which assesses the past period of activity of the party organization at the K-2 unit. After this meeting Kazimierz Barcikowski took part in a meeting with activists of the work force.

Rakowski Chairs Youth Meeting

LD032006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Another meeting of the committee of the Council of Ministers for youth affairs has been held in Warsaw. The meeting was chaired by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

The meeting was devoted to problems of house building and needs of the young, the implementation of operational programs in the field of food, cltohing and other supplies for children and health protection for academic youth were stressed. [sentence as heard]

It was affirmed that better conditions for the development of housing, including single-family houses, must be created by all means. Particular priorities for economical private house building were announced. Next the committee heard a report of the Ministry of Internal Trade and Services on the supply of foodstuffs, clothing and other supplies for children. The report showed that the market situation in this field is better than with other market supplies.

In the discussion of the health protection for academic youth many alarming data and facts were noted. About 10 percent of academic youth need constant treatment or rehabilitation.

About 75 percent suffer from dental decay. The impossibility of supplying healthy meals often causes illness in the alimentary canal. In the coming few weeks the committee of the Council of Ministers will consider the possibility of setting up of a working group for the health problems of academic youth.

Messner: Self-Governing Session

LD040000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Four months ago the employees' self-management renewed its activity at Pawel Finder chemical works in Chorzow. The employees' council rapidly began definite work; the package of matters dealt with is growing daily.

At present the most difficult problem, which demands activity not only by the self-management, is the matter of pay and motivation. Despite possibilities for increased pay, people willingly leave the works for other enterprises where they pay more. In turn, the enterprise will next year pay Z130 million to the fund of professional activization and this in a situation where nobody is dismissed from the works on the basis of lack of work. This is only a sample of the problems which the Chorzow works self-management is facing, among others.

These matters were discussed today in Chorzow during a session of the Central Committee elected and self-governing bodies commission. Much attention was also devoted to the matter of creating workers' self-managements. Workers' councils should expect more definite aid from works' party organizations and state administration at all levels. Detailed determinations were contained in the minutes of today's meeting, and it was suggested that a session of the Sejm be convened devoted entirely to problems of employees' self management.

The session at the Pawel Finder chemical works in Chorzow was chaired by Prof Zbigniew Messner chairman of the commission, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice party voivodship committee.

Szalajda Visits Steel Plant

LD032126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The government press bureau reports that Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda today paid a working visit to the Lenin Steelworks in Krakow. During the meeting with representatives of the workforce problems which preoccupy the empoyees of the steelworks were discussed and decisions were made aimed at improving the working conditions of the workforce, making material supplies more efficient and a more efficient implementation of economic reform in the Lenin Steelworks.

Kubiak Addresses Steel Workers

LD032234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] An assessment of the country's sociopolitical situation and tasks stemming from it for party organizations were the subject of a meeting between party activists of the Krakow Lenin metallurgical combine and Prof Hieronim Kubiak member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. The meeting was attended by, among others, Kazimierz Miniur, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party works committee at the Lenin Steelworks.

It was stressed during the discussion, that the combine's workforce was not part of the crowd that took part in the riots but it was here, in front of the steelworks gate, that the perpetrators gathered.

The task of the moment is for the works party organization to counteract the scenario for more hostile actions connected with the so-called November anniversaries which have been prepared by political opponents. Every effort must be made, it was said, to prevent a confrontation. Much attention was devoted to the issues of democratization of party life and the implementation of already adopted resolutions and proposals.

Taking the floor in the discussion, Hieronim Kubiak said, among other things: At a time when the economic and political situation is difficult, to be a party member today is not just an honor but also, perhaps above all, a difficult task -- the task of convincing others of the need for calm. Experience teaches one that each occurence is a step backwards on the path toward the normalization of life in our country.

WARSAW SD PRESS SECTION ELECTS LEADERS

AU031513 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Warsaw SD Press Section Leadership Elections"]

[Text] On 27 October a meeting of the founding members of the Warsaw SD press section took place.

It represents the city's largest journalistic community which numbers some 1,600 people. Applications for admission to the new association were received from almost 2,000 Warsaw journalists, together with workers from the central press agencies as well as from radio and television.

Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the temporary chief administration of the SD, who was present at the meeting, outlined the current work facing the association's authorities, which is devoted among other things to the implementation of the new press resolution and to the improvement of working conditions in this professional community as well as to the tasks dealing with the strengthening of the structure of the SD in the whole country. It is worth remembering that the 19 existing sections of the SD already have a membership of over 4,000. Further commitments have been flooding in from journalists. Representatives of Warsaw's press touched on many problems during the course of the discussions dealing with the need for the creation of a specific statute for journalists and for an active participation in the process of renewing society's socialist life. The difficulties of recruiting a young and qualified cadre of journalists and the absolute need for an authentic integration of this community were also discussed.

The results of the elections for the leadership of the Warsaw administration of the SD press section were as follows: Jerzy Kasprzycki of ZYCIE WARSZAWY was elected chairman, Halina Dowda of TRYBUNA LUDU was elected vice chairman together with Jerzy Radajewicz of EXPRESS WIECZORNY, Jerzy Markowski of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI was elected secretary.

SEJM COMMITTEE VIEWS FOREIGN TRADE DATA

LD032352 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 3 Nov -- Addressing a meeting of the Sejm committee for foreign trade held here today, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ryszard Strzebecki provided following data:

The results obtained on the Polish foreign trade in September indicate that Polish exports maintain a positive trend. Over the three quarters of this year exports were high by 5.5 percent in comparison with the same period last year, while imports decreased 12.9 percent. Thus, we have obtained a credit balance in the foreign trade turnovers amounting to 56.2 billion zlotys.

A particularly high increase was obtained by exporters of coal, zinc, copper and electric energy. By way of example, exports of coal amounted to about 19.5 million tonnes in that period, that is they were higher by 6.6 million tonnes than in the same period last year, but as much as 8.8 million tonnes lower than in 1980.

Decreased Polish coal sales compared to 1980 relate only to capitalist countries. One can also speak about a slow turnaround of adverse trends in exports of the processing industry [word indistinct]. In spite of a fall in production by that industry, exports of finished products increased by 6.3 per cent, which is the result of increased exports to socialist countries by 11.5 per cent and decreased exports to capitalist countries by 2.4 per cent.

In the discussion, Sejm deputies univocally sharply condemned the moves taken by the U.S. Administration to impose economic restrictions in Poland. In deputies' opinion the U.S. sanctions are an instance of the use of economic weapons for political ends. Deputies stressed with appreciation that many countries did not follow the U.S. decisions and still do trade with Poland on partnerly terms. This is reflected in the statistics of the Polish trade: A considerable decrease in Polish (?trade turnover) with the U.S. is accompanied by an increase in trade with many countries which have been Poland's minor partners in trade so far.

Deputies pointed to the need to put the currency exchange rates on a more real basis as a way of encouraging a further increase in exports.

In conclusion deputies pointed to the necessity to speed up work on long-term agreements with socialist countries. Those agreements should be a part of future strategic moves designed to secure a stabilized access for Poland to necessary raw materials and components for production and to market for Polish raw materials andproducts, they argued.

DEPUTY PREMIER MADEJ COMMENTS ON STATE DEBT

LD032350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Interview by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej with reporter (Jacek Kurzawski) on 3 November at the (Zreb-Makrum) works in Bydgoszcz -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Premier, you deal with our country's cooperation abroad -- economic cooperation of course. I would like to ask about the main direction of this cooperation at present. After all, it is known that our country is in a certain economic situation.

[Answer] The main concern at the moment is reorientation toward economic cooperation with the socialist countries, because it is known that for various reasons imports from capitalist countries (?are not) [word indistinct] and in the next few years it will not be possible to implement them on the same scale as up till now. We have already made certain readjustments. Consider that only 2 yars ago, about 50 percent of commodity exchange was done with capitalist countries, and 50 percent with socialist. At this moment, in 1982, over 60-odd percent is the turnover with socialist countries.

Within this we have steadily closer economic cooperation, in the form of more aid, with the Soviet Union. That is where we get most of our aid. Our indebtedness to the Soviet Union keeps growing, but this is our conscious policy because no matter what we do, at this moment we are not capable of providing exports of such magnitude to the Soviet Union as we import from them. From year to year we have an excess of about $1 billion in imports from the USSR, over our exports.

Well, obviously we get low-percentage credits for this, but one day we will have to give it back. It is not true that it is only the lender who has to worry, but also, and perhaps primarily, the one who borrows. But we have to do it at the moment.

In other socialist countries our debts are minimal, which is our strong card in 1982. (?Also) coal is a strong card. We have supplied coal to all our customers from socialist countries, and partly from capitalist countries too, on time, in the quantity contracted for, and of course also with respect to quality. Other minerals have also been doing well. Obviously, exports of the processing industry products were not implemented so well, because this is also a reflection of domestic production. After all, only in August and September we had for the first time in a dozen or so months, a growth with respect to last year, on the scale of the entire industrial production. Not a lot, 4 percent, but still....

At present we are coordinating plans for next year. Trade protocols with socialist countries are being prepared. And by the end of the year definite trade transactions, or more precisely trade contracts, will have to be prepared for commodity exchange in 1983.

VIENNA AGREEMENT ON DEBT RESCHEDULING REPORTED

LD032120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] An agreement was concluded today in the capital of Austria which defers this year's repayments of the Polish debt to Western commercial banks. This is a question of loans which do not come under guarantees of governments of states granting the loans. The deferment of the repayments date applies to 95 percent of the capital borrowed, amounting to $2.4 billion which Poland should repay this year. The remaining 5 percent of the capital, as well as the interest estimated at over $1 billion, our country is to pay back in installments by 20 November next year. Negotiations on the deferment of repayments of the Polish debt falling at a later date can be expected soon.

WARSAW TV VIEWS WESTERN UNDERGROUND 'ADVICE'

LD032052 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Marek Lewicki commentary]

[Text] Today we are talking about the fashion suggested by the West for the autumn-winter season. However, this is not about clothes, makeup and hair styles but about political fashions launched by Western experts for the naive -- as they imagine -- Poles.

If we are to believe Free Europe and other broadcasting stations, the hit of the season is to be the underground society, in other words something on the model of the shadow theater or what trendists [gitowcy] call second life. Where does the idea come from? No doubt from a realistic assessment of the situation in Poland, as it can be seen even from Washington and Munich, that the socialist state is being consolidated and put in order, and ever more people reject the stance of negotiations or wait and see.

The balance of forces shows unequivocally that legal power can no longer be overthrown and thus it cannot be forced to arrive at a compromise with the antisocialist underground. What can the opposition do in this situation? Commonsense would suggest that it recognize the facts and start, along with all working people, to extricate Poland from the crisis.

But how can we harness ourselves to a yoke, to labor? This is good only for the collaborators.

So abundant advice is being given. According to the opinion of Franciszek Blachnivki, an extremist priest speaking through Free Europe, such a stance would mean the renouncing of personal sovereignty, that is, freedom. In his opinion such a renouncement cannot be justified by any arguments emerging from so-called political realism or geopolitics. What then is left to a member of the opposition?

He should stick to obstinacy and continue in this manner until he feels sufficiently free and sovereign, then together with a few of the same types he should set up a small group. Needless to say an underground one, free and sovereign, and so forth until an entire underground society is set up, in which all will feel -- to spite the authorities -- free as birds.

However, here trouble starts. It is true that spokesmen of this idea make the reservation that they are opponents of terror and force, but these are empty words. The practice of underground organisms, for example the Sycilian Mafia or the Irish IRA, show that groups active outside legality very soon start to embark on terrorist activity. First internally, designed to enforce loyalty in their own milieu, and later externally against all who want to think and act independently. In this way those who at some time in life establish links with such a group sink deeper and deeper and become more and more scared. Scared of the group's vengeance they are afraid to do anything that could give ground to suspicion of disloyalty; they start to avoid contacts with other people and cut down vocational activity. Also the group creates its own morals; if a worker begins to scare another worker with a Mafia-type reprisal [dintojra], if an actor does the same to another actor, the good one is not the one who becomes the object of blackmail but the blackmailer.

A poll questionnaire illegaly circulated by the underground in some enterprises simply includes the question: What kind of strategy against the authorities are you ready to support actively in the coming future? The following answers are suggested: ignoring the authorities, boycotting, combatting with terrorist action.

This is the fashion trend propagated for this autumn-winter period by them. They try to persuade us that if we reject it we will prove to be immoral, sinful or stupid. In reality the truth is completely different. It is like Brecht: Man is naturally inclined to good rather than to evil, and only the circumstances are against this. And the circumstances are created by ourselves, not in the underground, not in heaven, but here on Polish land, and definitely not by terror.

GATT COUNCIL MEMBERS CRITICIZE U.S. MFN DECISION

LD032316 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 3 Nov 82

["Sharp Criticism of U.S. Trade Sanctions Against Poland" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva 3 Nov -- A motion tabled by Poland in the council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to consider the suspension by the U.S. of the most favoured nation [MFN] clause in trade with Poland aroused much interest in international political circles in Geneva.

In particular, a wave of indignation was aroused by a cynical statement by the U.S. Administration in the GATT Council that the suspension of the MFN clause in trade with Poland was dictated by political motives. The statement was commented as a flagrant expression of the U.S.'s violation of GATT's fundamental principles of absolutely equal treatment for all parties to the agreement and of the ban on discrimination -- for any reasons -- in granting the most favoured nation clause.

The cynicism of the U.S. policy on that issue consists in the fact that the U.S. repeatedly changes for its convenience the justification for its decision to suspend the MFN status in trade with Poland. While announcing the suspension of the clause, President Reagan employed the known political rhetoric. Next, when the Polish side announced it was submitting the issue to GATT, the U.S. tried to fabricate arguments on Poland's not meeting her commitment to increase imports (ensuing from membership in GATT). At the same time the U.S. ignored the fact that it itself has previously voiced an understanding for Poland's difficult economic situation as expressed in appropriate agreements, now the Americans are coming back to their original version that their decision is based on political motives.

Many members of the GATT Council underscored in their statements that the imposition by the U.S. of trade sanctions on Poland as a means of political pressure and interference in internal affairs of this country, is deeply contrary to GATT's main objective which is to ensure unrestricted development of international trade.

VISIT OF GDR CULTURAL DELEGATION REPORTED

AU290916 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Oct p 5

[PAP report: "The Visit of a Delegation of Berlin Party Leaders"]

[Text] A delegation of party leaders from the capital of the GDR is on a visit to Warsaw lasting several days. The group includes Horst Oswald, secretary of the Berlin SED Committee and Michael Schneider, secretary of the Berlin FDJ administration. Meetings with party activists from educational institutions and from the "Warszawa" steelworks, as well as with the leaders of the Warsaw PZPR Committee have been envisaged.

On 25 October the guests met with representatives of the city's creative communities. The meeting, which took place at the GDR culture and information center in Warsaw just as it was celebrating the 25th anniversary of its activity, presented creative circles of Warsaw and Berlin with the opportunity to exchange work experience. H. Oswald informed those present, of the crucial problems facing the development of culture in the GDR, stressing that the main task of creative artists and activists in his country is the propagation of the idea of peace, the popularization of economic achievements and the development of ties with socialist countries. He focused much attention on the recently concluded cultural conference of GDR youth organizations.

The problems of dealing with not only the activities of party organizations within creative communities, but also the wider issue of bringing the cultural achievements of both nations closer together and disseminating them, were discussed at the meeting. The need for tightening reciprocal contacts among creative people was specially emphasized, as was the need for an increase in the exchange of culture between the theater, the cinema, fine arts and literature. While speaking of the problems facing both countries, cultural policies, the ways in which artists could join in the creation of a socialist system of values and the integration of both nations in the socialist camp were pointed out as this is becoming the most important task in the world of culture as well.

VARIOUS POLISH DELEGATIONS VISIT MOSCOW

Auditing Commission Group

AU020947 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct b2 p 6

[PAP report: "PZPR Central Auditing Commission Delegation Visits Moscow"]

[Text] On 26 October a PZPR Central Auditing Commission delegation left for Moscow under the leadership of Kazimierz Morawski. The visit, which is to last a few days, was at the invitation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and is devoted to exchanges of experiences in party auditing activities, control over implementing resolutions and ways of perfecting the state's control system as well as to mutual experiences in perfecting the everyday work of party cells on various levels.

The constant and developing cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU is a very important factor in the elevation of political and ideological activity and is a real help to our party in the field of improving party work methods, increasing effectiveness and strengthening the party's leading role in the state.

The clear experiences of the Soviet party in the building of socialism are a source of inspiration in the search for increasingly better methods of energetic political activity. The PZPR Central Auditing Commission will hold working talks with the CPSU Central Auditing Commission. Meetings with local auditing commissions at a lower level are also foreseen as well as meetings with workers aktivs of the CPSU.

This exchange of experiences will make it possible to gain an insight into the forms and methods of the work of CPSU auditing bodies, the extent of the controls being undertaken and the way in which conclusions and decisions resulting from these controls are implemented. During its visit, the PZPR Central Auditing Commission delegation will present a report on its control and auditing activities up to now as well as on the experiences it has gained from this activity.

Report on Visit

LD300022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A delegation of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, led by Chairman Kazimierz Moraqski, has been on a 4-day visit to Moscow. During talks in the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, experience was exchanged in the sphere of the two parties auditing activity, perfecting the system of control and streamlining the work of party cells at various levels. The Polish delegation also presented our country's socioeconomic problems, and expressed gratitude for the Soviet aid given to Poland.

Planning Commission Chairman

LD022124 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 2 Nov 82

[By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel]

[Text] Moscow 2 Nov -- Poland's vice-premier and chairman of the government Planning Commission Janusz Obodowski, now on a visit to Moscow, met Vice-Chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Committee for Planning Nikolay Baybakov here today. During a friendly talk current and future issues of Polish-Soviet economic and trade cooperation were discussed, with an emphasis on questions of mutual deliveries of goods in 1983. Much attention was paid to Soviet deliveries of raw materials and marketables to Poland.

The two vice-premiers likewise discussed cooperation between both countries' state planning commissions, especially issues connected with the co-ordination of social and economic plans for the years 1983-1985 and prospects till 1990.

Janusz Obodowski was received here today by Chairman of the USSR's Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov. The talk centred on political and economic issues of interest to both sides.

Science Minister

LD292152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] In Moscow, a session of the CEMA committee for scientific-technical cooperation has ended. Jointly conducted research work, as well as problems concerning the production of industrial robots and microprocessor equipment were discussed. A Polish delegation, chaired by the minister of science, higher education and technology, Benon Miskiewicz, participated in the conference. During his stay in Moscow he met Soviet Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk, and also the minister of higher and secondary specialized education, Vyacheslav Yelyutin.

GREECE'S PAPANDREOU CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Officials Attend Dinner 3 Nov

AU031955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1982 -- Marking the official visit of friendship the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, is paying to Romania, the ambassador of that country in Bucharest, Mikhail Cottakis, gave a dinner on November 3.

Attending were Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Valentin Ceausescu, and other Romanian officials.

Present were also the officials accompanying the Hellenic premier on his Romanian visit.

Papandreou 2 Nov Dinner Toast

AU031333 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Report on toast by Greek Premier Andreas Papandreou at the 2 November Bucharest dinner given in his honor by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1982 -- The relations between our countries are for a long time following a good way, the Hellenic premier, Andreas Papandreou, stated in the toast proposed at the official dinner given on November 2 by Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu. The speaker pointed out that he referred to the recent epoch as our peoples fought together along the centuries for national independence and existence. We can be proud of the fact that we built such relationships between our countries which can be envied -- the Hellenic premier went on, showing that acting in this way, we have made an important contribution to the establishment of a climate of detente and peace in the Balkans. Referring to the current situation the Greek prime minister said: We live in a confused period. We do not only have to cope with a deep economic crisis. We unfortunately have also to cope with a return to the climate of cold war which, in recent years, in the context of nuclear armings, endangers the survival of the whole mankind.

Next, Premier Papandreou showed that the important contribution Nicolae Ceausescu made to the struggle for detente, for peace, for the reduction of armings, of nuclear armings in the first place, his struggle for a new international economic order, for the settlement of the problems of the exploitation of the South by the North, for the paving of a way to the economic and social development of all peoples, made him one of the most important personalities of our epoch. Today, Romania, though a small country in point of population, holds a firm position on the international plane, the speaker remarked.

As for the own bilateral relations, he went on, we are sure that beyond what we had achieved so far, during this visit, of these meetings, we shall accomplish more. We shall proceed to the expansion of our collaboration in the economic, scientific and cultural domains. At the really difficult moment in the international life, this collaboration can yield fruit.

Dwelling then on the question of the fight against the new weapons, and particularly of missiles and armings in Europe and in the Balkans, Andreas Papandreou said: We are small countries. Our countries are not superpowers. For all this, the fight for the survival of our peoples and of mankind, our peoples' moral strength, their will are maybe more powerful than everything. They might be more powerful than the strategy of "the cold war".

Let us join the peace movement, the movement against nuclear weapons. Congratulating the Romanian president on the progress already marked in this struggle on a Balkan plane, Premier Parandreou assured of the full agreement of the Greek people of the government of Greece to the road established. We contemplate a well-prepared Balkan summit to put an end now and in the future too, to the presence of nuclear weapons in the Balkans, showed the prime minister of Greece, adding:

Thinking of the Scandinavian countries that are actually a nuclear-free zone, if we succeed in turning the Balkan Penisula from the "powder keg of Europe", as it formerly used to be called, into a peninsula of peace, we shall decisively strengthen the struggle of the people all over the earth, of all those who stand against the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. I want to assure the Romanian people already now that we will not allow our country to become the target of a nuclear attack just because the foreign strategic [word indistinct] require the presence of nuclear weapons in our country.

Warning about the danger spelt by the theory of the limited nuclear war, generally about the tragical consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, Premier Papandreou said: I think it necessary that all forces, all big powers declare that they will never be the first to use the nuclear weapons. Just like you, we wish the Geneva negotiations to lead to good results. I am not very optimistic in this respect. But anyhow, our opinion is that we must not entangle ourselves in discussions as to whether we have succeeded or not in attaining a nuclear balance, since both superpowers possess the necessary force to destroy tenfold, elevenfold, twentyfold the whole of mankind. I would also like to add something else: The nuclear forces possessed by one country alone -- I mean Britain -- suffice to make a whole continent vanish. I think there is one logical attitude to be taken in this complex situation, namely that there should be no more nuclear missile emplaced in Europe. The ones in place too, should be eliminated. But it is a mistake toward history, toward humankind to pursue a balance by adding more missiles.

In concluding his toast, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou pointed out that the Hellenic people, along with the Romanian people, would fight for peace, for freedom, independence and sovereignty, for the peoples' self-determination. I wish to believe that justice is on our side and this is the only solution that can ensure the peoples' survival. I am therefore confident that we shall triumph.

Ceausescu 2 Nov Dinner Toast

AU030907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 3 Nov 82

["Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/11/1982 -- In his toast at the official dinner Romania's president gave in honor of the Hellenic guest in the evening of November 2, the Romanian head of state said:

I should like to express my joy, the joy of the Romanian state leadership for the visit you are paying to Romania, and to address you, Mr prime minister, and your assistants warm greetings and best wishes.

Your visit to Romania is an expression of the fine traditional relations between the Romanian and Greek peoples, of the steady development of the collaboration between our countries. Traditional relations of collaboration, of joint struggle for independence and for a dignified, free life exist between Romania and Greece.

Over the last few years, the relations between our countries have witnessed continous development. During the visit I paid to your country, we reached several understandings on the development of bilateral colloboration and of cooperation on an international plane.

During your visit to Romania, Mr prime minister, we wish to continue the talks we began in Athens, find together new possibilities of expanding the economic and technical-scientific collaboration as well as of strengthening our cooperation on an international plane.

We consider that both the Romanian and the Greek economies have possibilities for a broader cooperation, for cooperation in production, for technical-scientific collaboration, and we must work so as our economic relations and the relations in other fields of activity rise to an ever higher level.

At the same time, considering the particularly serious international situation -- both political and economic -- it is necessary to strengthen our collaboration and cooperation to contribute to solving international problems, to promoting a policy of detente, collaboration and peace.

Romania firmly declares for international relations grounded on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and renunciation of the use or threat of force in interstate relations.

We deem it necessary that everything possible should be done for the resolution of litigious issues through negotiations alone. No matter how complicated negotiations might be and how long they might take, they are far better and yield only positive results, in the interests of each people, of the cause of detente and peace.

In this spirit, I would like to express Romania's wish and determination to expand relations of cooperation in the Balkans, to work for the negotiated settlement of the various problems and differences, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and of foreign military bases. To attain this particularly important objective for the Balkan summit so that we agree upon the future actions for the building of a zone without nuclear weapons, of a zone of collaboration and friendship.

We also pay special attention to the questions of European collaboration and security. We assess that, during the Madrid meeting, which is to resume its proceedings soon, joint understandings should be reached on the convening of a conference on disarmament and confidence-building, on the continuity of the meetings devoted to security and collaboration on the continent, on the building of a united Europe based on respect for the social system in each country, on the independence of each nation.

We must do everything possible so that no new medium-range missiles -- or any kind of missiles -- should be deployed in Europe, so that the ones in place should be withdrawn and destroyed. We must do our utmost for a Europe free of nuclear missiles, free of nuclear weapons.

In general, Romania considers that efforts should be intensified to halt the arms race and achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place. Let us do everything possible to ensure the observance of the people's fundamental right -- the right to life, to existence, to independence, to freedom and peace.

At the same time, everything possible should be done to solve the questions related to underdevelopment, build the new international economic order, which is a prerequisite for the peoples' progress, for welfare, peace and collaboration throughout the world.

I do not wish to dwell on other international questions; there are plenty of them. We consider that all these questions should be solved in a spirit of understanding and with a sense of responsibility for the peoples' life and independence, for the cause of peace.

We must work for strengthening the role of the United Nations Organization, of other international bodies in the democratic settlement, in the interests of all the peoples, of the complex questions of the international life.

I wish to express satisfaction at the fine collaboration between the representatives of Romania and Greece, between our countries in the resolution of international questions. As a matter of fact our countries share a joint orientation as regards all these important questions of the international life and work to make their contribution to solving them by negotiations, to the assertion of the policy of peace and national independence.

I once again wish to express my conviction that your visit, the talks and the understandings we will reach will go down as an important factor ushering in a new stage in the relations between Romania and Greece.

With this conviction in mind I raise this glass and wish the Greek people ever greater successes in its independent socioeconomic development, welfare and happiness.

I toast to an ever more powerful collaboration between our countries and peoples. To your health, Mr prime minister, to the health of your collaborators. To peace and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

I also wish to raise my glass to the health of the president of the Hellenic Republic, Mr Karamanlis.

I toast to the health of you all.

2 Nov Talks Reported

AU031136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 3 Nov 82

["Romanian-Hellenic Official Talks" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGREPRES 3/11/1982 -- Official talks started in Bucharest on Tuesday, November 2, between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister; Stefan Voitec, vice-president of the State Council; Gheorghe Petrescu, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic; Constantin Mitea, adviser to the president of the republic; Ion Nicolescu, first deputy minister of transport and telecommunications; Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and other Romanian officials.

For Greece by: Yannis Pottakis, alternate minister of national economy; Dhimitris Maroudhas, deputy minister for press and information at the presidency of the government; Karolos Papoulias, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Kostas Aslanis, deputy minister of transport; other Hellenic officials.

During the talks it was stressed that the visit of the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic was a new expression of the fine relations between the two countries and peoples, a reflection of their joint wish to find new ways and possibilities of further developing the traditional Romanian-Hellenic links on multiple planes. The conviction was expressed that, owing to its results, the visit would go down as a new, significant moment in the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between Romania and the Hellenic Republic, between the Romanian and Hellenic peoples.

Convinced that the understandings to be reached would open further prospects to the relations between Romania and Greece President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou started the official talks which are an opportunity for a comprehensive analysis of the stage of the collaboration between the two countries, for an extensive exchange of opinions on current questions of the international political life.

In that framework, satisfaction was expressed at the traditional Romanian-Greek relations of close friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in the joint fight for independence and a free life, relations which have followed a steadily ascending and productive course in recent years. In that respect the progress was highlighted made in economic and technical-scientific exchanges. At the same time, it was considered that the results scored, just as the steadily growing economic potential of the two countries provided favorable prerequisites for a more intense development of the Romanian-Hellenic collaboration. The mutual wish was asserted to make better use of the existing possibilities with a view to expanding cooperation in and specialization of production, intensifying and diversifying balanced commercial links at an ever higher level, amplifying the relations of collaboration in culture, science and other fields of activity.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou agreed that the members of the two delegations should examine jointly the concrete ways and modalities of translating into fact the understandings reached at summit level on a more sustained development of the Romanian-Hellenic collaboration.

It was considered that the broad promotion of the Romanian-Hellenic relations was in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Examining the current international situation, concern was expressed over the serious tension in the world as a result of the accumulation of as yet unsolved complex questions, the perpetuation of states of conflict and war in various parts of the world. The intensification of the arms race, the sharpening of the world economic crisis, the widening of the gaps separating the rich from the poor countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou reiterated the will of Romania and Greece to further work for preventing the deterioration of the international climate, resuming and continuing the policy of peace, detente collaboration and respect for national independence, solving interstate differences by peaceful means, through negotiations.

The exchange of opinions highlighted the importance the two countries attach to the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference so that it give new impetus to the translation into fact of the Final Act, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, ensure the continuity of the process of building European security and cooperation begun in Helsinki.

Special attention was also paid to the situation in the Balkans. It was assessed that the consolidation of understanding and the building-up of confidence and collaboration in that region met the vital interests of the Balkan peoples, was an outstanding contribution to the cause of security and cooperation in Europe and in the world. Romania's and Greece's will was expressed to militate for turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation and friendship, to develop good relations with all states, to expand inter-Balkan manysided collaboration. Likewise, Romania's and Greece's determination was reiterated to further cooperate together with the other states in the region. For the organization of a Balkan summit conference which should discuss the ways and means of building up confidence and strengthening the collaboration in the Balkans.

During the talks, stress was laid on the fact that the unparallelled escalation of the arms race was an ever heavier burden on the peoples' shoulders, created serious dangers to world peace and security. The need was emphasized to pass to halting the arms race, to adopting specific measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, to stopping the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and destroying the ones in place.

At the same time, reference was made to the deeply negative effects of the world economic crisis, of the furtherance of the arms race and the unbearable rise in military expenditure which affect all states, the developing countries in particular. Emphasis was placed on the great significance of the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order which should ensure faster progress to all states, especially to the lagging ones, as well as world political and economic stability.

It was considered that life, facts had proved that the principles of equality, independence, non-interference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force shcould strongly assert themselves in international relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou reasserted Romania's and Greece's determination to cooperate ever more closely in the world arena, to make an active contribution to the settlement, in the peoples' interests, of the complex problems facing mankind, to the establishment of a climate of peace, security, understanding and collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem.

Talks Continue 3 Nov

AU032015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2002 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1982 -- Official talks continued at the palace of the State Council on November 3 between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou.

During the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou pointed with satisfaction to the results of the dialogue they conducted in Bucharest these days in an atmosphere of friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem, which open up prospects for the intensification of the Romanian-Hellenic cooperation both on a bilateral and on an international plane.

The two sides' wish was set forth to work for the implementation, in the best conditions, of the understandings reached and the conviction was expressed that upon that basis the collaboration on the economic, political and technical-scientific planes, as well as in other fields of activity will develop, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity.

At the same time, the belief was expressed that in the spirit of those discussed Romania and Greece will strengthen their cooperation in the international life, making, through joint efforts, an active contribution to the establishment of a climate of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

Balkan, World Issues Discussed

AU032100 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2030 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1982 -- The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, met again at the palace of the State Council on Wednesday afternoon with the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou.

In that occasion, the Romanian head of state and the Greek premier examined again some of the important questions of the Romanian-Hellenic collaboration both on a bilateral and on a world plane, and continued their exchange of views on essential aspects of the international political life.

The Greek premier was highly appreciative of the achievements Romania had scored especially in the economy and in industry, and stressed that they provided the Romanian-Hellenic economic collaboration with a larger base than that covenanted so far. Next, information was exchanged on the political, economic and social situation in the two states and on the two countries' programmes for development in the future.

During the talks, special attention was paid to the situation in the Balkans, to questions of European collaboration and security. Romania's and Greece's determination was once again expressed to contribute to a more intense development of the inter-Balkan relations, to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of understanding, good neighborliness and peaceful collaboration. It was emphasized that to attain this major goal for the Balkan peoples it was important to organize a summit conference of the Balkan countries. Likewise, the two states' will was asserted to work for the conclusion with positive results of the Madrid meeting, for the implementation of the Final Act provisions, for disarmament, for the building-up of confidence and consolidation of collaboration on the continent, for the continuity of the process of building European security and collaboration begun in Helsinki, for the building of a united Europe grounded on respect for the social system in each country, on each nation's independence.

During the talks, it was assessed that the events of late, international developments in general brought once again into relief the necessity of doing everything possible to cease world tension, to eliminate the use or threat of force from international relations, to solve the conflictual states of affairs and all interstate differences by peaceful means, through negotiations according to the principles of the UN Charter and of the other unanimously acknowledged principles of the international law.

In that framework, the two sides showed deep concern over the serious situation in the Middle East. Romania's and Greece's stance on that matter was reiterated according to which they declare for the undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon and for the guaranteed independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country.

Emphasis was placed on the deeply negative implications of the Middle East conflict for the whole international life and the importance was highlighted of intensified political and diplomatic actions for a political, negotiated settlement in the area, the establishment of a global, just and durable peace grounded on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, to the setting up of an independent sovereignty and security of all the states of the region.

At the same time extensive opinions were exchanged on the complex world economic situation and it was considered that the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order were prerequisites for the peoples' progress, for welfare, peace and collaboration in the world.

The link was pointed to between development and another priority target -- the achievement of disarmament. It was shown that under those the means to be realised in the disarmament process should be used to solve the accumulated economic questions, the questions facing the developing countries in the first place, which would be in the interest of not only the respective countries, but also of the developed countries, of the whole world economic, of general progress.

In that context the importance was brought to the fore of a summit of the developing countries which should approach questions related to their collaboration and draft a joint platform for their dialogue with the developed countries.

Starting from the identical or very close interests and stances the two countries share on international questions President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Andreas Papandreou agreed to continue the Romanian-Hellenic summit consultations, intensify the cooperation between Romania and Greece at the United Nations and in other international organizations so as to contribute — in future as well -- to the democratic settlement of the major issues of the contemporary world, to the establishment of a climate of peace, security, confidence and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Wreath Laid at Monument

AU031855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1982 -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, laid a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and the homeland, for socialism. After the wreath laying, they saw round the rotunda of the memorial.

Bucharest Museum Visited

AU031856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1982 -- On November 3, in the morning, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, and the officials accompanying him in Romania, visited the Museum of History of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The guests saw the permanent exhibition which illustrates the tireless activity carried on by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the continuous thriving of Socialist Romania, for the strengthening and development of her relations with the countries of the world, among which the Hellenic Republic too, as well as the exhibition "President Nicolae Ceausescu and the Peace of the World" presenting the steady efforts made by the Romanian head of state for the fulfillment of this lofty ideal of peoples. Next, the guests saw a series of exhibits, among which a replica of the historical thesaurus containing pieces of particular artistic and documentary value. The prime minister of the Hellenic Republic signed the visitors' book of the Bucharest Museum.

Aviation Unit Toured

AU031909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1982 -- On November 3, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, visited the Bucharest aircraft enterprise — the main unit of the Romanian aviation industry.

The guest was accompanied on this visit by Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, as well as by the Hellenic officials.

The distinguished guest could see the latest types of flying machines manufactured in units of Bucharest, Brasov and Craiova among which freighters, passenger, sport and training planes as well as helicopters, gliders and motorgliders. The Hellenic premier showed special interest in Rombac 1-11 aircraft, a prestigious achievement of the Romanian aeronautics industry.

At the end of the visit, demonstrative flights were made by some of the planes presented, which proved their performances. The Hellenic premier warmly congratulated the pilots and all those who contributed to manufacturing the planes.

Cooperation Protocols Signed

AU041012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 04/11/1982 -- During a ceremony held at the palace of the State Council on November 4, in the morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, signed the Romanian-Hellenic joint declaration.

There participated members of the party and state leadership of Romania as also the Hellenic officials that accompanied Premier Andreas Papandreou on his Romanian visit. The same day, at a ministerial level, there were also signed a protocol for the application of the frame agreement concerning the development of the economic, industrial, technical and scientific cooperation between Romania and Greece, and frame contracts of cooperation in the field of transports.

Departure Reported

AU041214 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 04/11/1982 -- Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, concluded his official visit of friendship to Romania, and left Bucharest on November 4, in the afternoon.

Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and other Romanian officials saluted the leaving guest, at the Bucharest Otopeni airport.

CEAUSESCU PLANS FORTHCOMING VISIT TO ASIA

Indonesia Visit Scheduled

AU031822 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official, friendly visit to Indonesia in the second part of the current month at the invitation of the president of the Republic of Indonesia, General Suharto, and Mrs Suharto.

Thailand Visit Reported

BK030750 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The Romanian president will visit Thailand soon to promote trade and political cooperation between the two countries, the Thai trade counsellor in Bucharest has reported.

ENACHE RECEIVES PRC NEWSPAPER DELEGATION

AU031931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/11/1982 -- Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on November 3 the delegation of the daily RENMIN RIBAO, mouthpiece of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Qin Chuan, assistant editor in chief of that daily.

During the interview the relations were highlighted of friendship and collaboration between the parties and peoples of the two countries, and the current concerns were outlined of the working people to translate into fact that targets of socialist construction.

Opinions were also exchanged on the activity of the press in the two countries, on the enhancement of its contribution to mutual acquaintance, development and friendship and collaboration among peoples.

UN DELEGATE PRESENTS POSITION ON DISARMAMENT

AU022015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] United Nations, (AGERPRES) 2/11/982 -- Romania's representative at the United Nations Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, presented the considerations and proposals of the Romanian delegation on the need for the freezing and cutting down of military budgets, the political committee of the General Assembly. That question was written down on the agenda of the meeting at Romania's initiative as one of the most important disarament measures proposed by Romania. The speaker stressed the fact that, in recent years, the military budgets have gone up more steadily than in the previous period and that at a time when the international situation is worsening and mankind is confronted — more than ever before -- with the urgent questions raised by the economic and financial crisis, by the maintenance and widening of the gaps between the rich and poor countries. The incessant augmentation of the military budgets stifles the economic life, even in the developed industrialized countries, is an obstacle in the way of the recovery and improvement of the world economy, Romania's representative pointed out.

The actual tendencies of the arms race and the (?tendencies) of the military budgets reserve even somberer (?prospects) to mankind, stress even more the need for an immediate and resolute action to be taken for the cessation of the arms race, for the freezing and reduction of the military budgets. Romania, just as other states, has declared constantly for the cutting down of military expenses in absolute percentages and figures, and proposed the freezing of the military budgets at the level of 1982 and their reduction until 1985 by 10-15 percent so as to use the funds thus saved for the backing of the social and economic development of each country, of the developing countries in particular.

The Romanian representative highlighted in his address how very important would be under the circumstances the renewal of the General Assembly's appeal to all countries, first of all to the powerfully armed ones, to give proof of moderation in planning the military expenditures, which would contribute to heightening inter-state confidence and improving the international political climate.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of furthering the drafting upon Romania's and Sweden's initiative of the principles guiding the states actions in the field of freezing and cutting down the military budgets, principles aimed at setting a general political frame for the deployment of efforts towards the achievements of accords on cutting down the military expenditures.

As seen by Romania; an important place should be held among these principles by the observance of all states' rights to equal security, based on planning the military expenditures at ever lower levels, the fact that the freezing and cutting down of military budgets should start with the most powerfully armed countries, the use of the resources released after such cuts to the end of states' economic and social development, first of all of the developing ones, and the need for the accords on cutting down the military budgets to provide for proper measures of control.

Presented were also the Romanian delegation's considerations as the actions within the United Nations for the analysis of the technical aspects of freezing and cutting down the military budgets that have to lead to easing the future negotiations on accords in this domain. Emphasis was placed on the need for all actions within the United Nations to proceed in a constructive spirit and focus on developing the common elements and bringing the positions into harmony, so as to start the soonest concrete negotiations of freezing and cutting down the military budgets.

OFFICIAL VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI CONTINUES

Talks With Stambolic

LD031918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1313 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Col Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Revolution, began the Yugoslav-Libyan summit talks this morning.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere which characterizes relations between the two countries, views were exchanged on bilateral cooperation and on topical international problems of special interest to the two countries, that is on the Middle East, Africa and nonalignment.

Petar Stambolic and Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi evaluated very highly the present level of cooperation in various areas of bilateral relations -- in the political, economic, military-economic, scientific-technical and other areas.

It was pointed out during the talks that the economic potential of the two countries provides opportunities for even more successful cooperation in all fields and that mutual efforts should be made to expand and enrich this cooperation through new and higher forms of cooperation. Both sides stressed their interest in closer links between the economies of the two countries, and between the developing countries, and it was stressed that in the present very difficult international economic conditions this is of special significance for Yugoslavia and Libya and for cooperation among the developing countries in general.

It was agreed that the ministers of appropriate ministries should discuss all the aspects of bilateral cooperation in greater detail and brief the two presidents about it at their next meeting. In this context, reference was made to devising more efficient methods of payment, that is devising such forms which will facilitate reciprocal accounts and payments and in so doing contribute to overall cooperation between the two countries.

Reference was also made to cooperation in the oil area. Mention was made of the possibilities of compensation business, especially in commodity exchange and in investment construction.

In the part of their discussion on international relations both sides expressed great concern at the current state of relations in the world. They assessed that the deterioration has affected nearly all spheres of international life and that confrontation is deepening in the political, economic, military and ideological spheres. All this contributes to the deterioration and is a serious obstacle to solving international problems.

It is understandable that in this context there was particular discussion of the situation in the Middle East in general, in particular following Israel's brutal aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinians in Lebanon. Israel's policy, which is characterized by aggression and constant desire for expansion, was censured resolutely. It was pointed out that even today Israel's policy represents the greatest threat to Arab countries and to peace in the Middle East region and more widely in the world. Reference was also made to the very negative influence of events in the Middle East on the Mediterranean and Africa, an influence which makes them regions of instability.

There was also discussion about the need for activity by the nonaligned countries and their involvement in taking resolute measures aimed at putting an end to Israel's aggressive policy.

There was also discussion of the situation in the Nonaligned Movement and emphasis was laid on the need for increased activity by the nonaligned aimed at overcoming the current deterioration in international relations.

It was said that in precisely this kind of situation the nonaligned countries have the serious task of making a certain contribution to solving some of the key international problems such as disarmament, the economic development of the developing countries, crisis flashpoints and so forth. In this context it was said that the nonaligned countries should oppose all attempts at pressure, in particular that exerted by neocolonialist forces which are increasingly more active in Africa.

Colonel al-Qadhafi also presented his view of the current situation in the Middle East and the danger of its further development.

Afternoon Talks

LD032248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2138 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 3 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and Libyan revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have assessed as highly favourable the hitherto development of bilateral relations and stressed the readiness for, and interest in, expanding this cooperation and supplementing it with new contexts.

In their talks here Wednesday afternoon, the two leaders discussed the need for placing this cooperation upon longterm foundations by way of establishing links between the two countries' economies. The Libyan side expressed readiness to engage Yugoslav enterprises in large development projects in Libya.

The need was stressed for transcending the traditional forms of cooperation and aiming at the establishment of closer links between the economies of Yugoslavia and Libya -- and this on the basis of the more advanced forms of cooperation in industry, by intensifying financial cooperation, and by way of joint ventures and cooperation in third countries.

Discussed in particular was the longterm cooperation based on oil by way of the more advanced forms of industrial and financial cooperation and cooperation in third countries.

Underlined in this context were the major possibilities and interest on both sides in intensifying cooperation in the fields of heavy industry, oil prospecting, ship-building, and especially, agriculture. It was agreed that an agreement on longterm Yugoslav-Libyan economic cooperation should be worked out.

President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc, Federal Secretary for National Defence Admiral Branko Mamula, Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Chief-of-Staff of the Libyan Army al-Kharrubi and other officials also took part in the afternoon talks.

Stambolic Toasts Al-Qadhdhafi

LD032152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1625 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Toast by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, given at a dinner held for Libyan Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Belgrade on 3 November]

[Text] Dear friend, Colonel al-Qadhdafi, esteemed Mrs al-Qadhdhafi, dear guests and friends, it gives me pleasure to greet you warmly again in our midst on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf. Every meeting of long-standing and tested friends, such as ourselves, is a manfestation of mutual closeness and impetus to both sides' aspirations to consolidate and expand our relations and cooperation still further.

Less than a year has passed since the last Yugoslav-Libyan meeting of this kind. Your present visit is a part of the constant dialogue between our two countries and, like all those before it, an exceptional opportunity for a broad and open exchange of views both on the most important international problems and on our rich bilateral cooperation.

At the same time it proves that we, both of us, are certain of the need for firmer mutual links, that we depend on each other and are ready to continue to build our relations on the foundations which were jointly laid by President Tito and you, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

We really have much cause to be happy with what we have so far achieved in the field of bilateral relations. The frequent contacts between our political and business leaders are constructive and open and our cooperation is fruitful and varied in many fields -- economic, technical, scientific and other. In their work together, a large number of Yugoslav and Libyan experts and workers make a contribution every day with their devotion and dedication to still better mutual acquaintance and thus also to closer relations between our peoples.

I would particularly like to stress the results which we have achieved in economic cooperation. It is well known that the friendly Libyan Jamahiriyah is one of our most important economic partners among the developing countries. We are therefore determined that Yugoslav economic organizations should be even more active in the building of industrial, educational and other projects in your country. I think that we may say that cooperation between our two countries over the past years represents a good example of how economic relations between nonaligned and developing countries should develop.

I am convinced, dear friend, that you will agree with me that this at the same time represents a great, mutual responsibility for us to work jointly in the direction of the further development of our cooperation and thus contribute to the common struggle of the developing countries for better and more equitable relations in the world. Our two countries are today making a great effort to be as successful as possible in dealing with the problems imposed on us by the world economic crisis. The Yugoslav and Libyan economic potentials, as has been proved on countless occasions, can complement each other very successfully, and that is all the more conducive to the expansion of our cooperation in all fields.

Dear friend, I do not think that one can speak about the trend in the international situation, about what is happening in the world today, without mentioning the recent ordeals of the heroic Palestinian people in Lebanon. Horrified by the cruelty of the Beirut massacre, the international community has at long last become almost unanimous in condemning Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy.

Thousands of innocent people had to suffer before the world came to understand what nonaligned countries have for years now been persistently warning it about, that is that the Palestinian question is the essence of the Near East crisis, that there can be no solution unless Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab territories, those occupied since 1967 and now also Lebanon, that there can be no just and lasting solution without the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to their own state and without the PLO's participation in all the talks which concern the destiny of the people which it represents. With their courage and dedication during the Lebanese events and the political maturity of their leadership, the Palestinians have gained the broadest international support. We are convinced that that they will make the best use of this support in the struggle which they continue today. We shall continue to extend unselfish aid to them, both bilaterally and with other countries.

We are also greatly concerned at other dangerous crisis flashpoints and conflicts which affect many regions of the world. The policy of force and pressure has become a means which is being resorted to increasingly, especially by the biggest and strongest. It is precisely the nonaligned and developing countries which are most threatened by such a policy. In this the bloc forces take advantage of disputes and conflicts between some nonaligned countries in order to spread their influence. The original principles of nonaligned policy lead us to resolve mutual disputes by peaceful means.

That is why we have always advocated that the two nonaligned countries which are both friendly to us -- Iran and Iraq -- should cease hostilities and approach a solution to the problems between by means of negotiations.

Dear friends, today the African Continent is also increasingly becoming the object of rivalry between the big powers and blocs. Africa is one of the cradles of the Nonaligned Movement and any interference from outside or the introduction of any division in any African countries cannot but reflect on the movement's unity and action capability in general. Yugoslavia attaches the greatest significance to African countries' unity and the role of the OAU. We are convinced that the African countries should solve their own problems. We support all efforts aimed in this direction, and you, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, and your country, have a significant role in this.

In our common -- and very sensitive -- region of the Mediterranean the increainsgly powerful forces of the big powers are gathering. The independent and nonaligned countries of this region are exposed to constant pressure and threats. As regards the Mediterranean we must advocate an end to the dangerous trend which can easily threaten peace and security in the whole world. In this we attach great significance to efforts at making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and international cooperation in the foreseeable future.

Dear friend, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in the general crisis of international relations, in the crisis of confidence emanating from the deep bloc division of the world, increasing hope is being placed in the policy of nonalignment, even on the part of those who are not in our movement. The aims and principles on which the policy of nonalignment is based make our movement the strongest moral and political force in the struggle for peace and a more just and freer world.

Resolute and unified action is essential today, not only in order for the movement to reaffirm its own role, but above all in order to make an effective contribution to maintaining world peace and to give new force to initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, starting global negotiations and resolving the numerous other problems which are burdening the world. Because of all this we attach exceptional significance to the forthcoming seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, the success of which must be in the vital interest of all of us. The many years of fruitful Yugoslav-Libyan cooperation in the context of the Nonaligned Movement confirm us in our belief that our two countries will do all in thier power to realize the airms of peace, security and progress in the world.

Dear friend, I am sure that this visit of yours to Yugoslavia, like all the Yugoslav-Libyan meetings up to now, will provide new stimulus for everything to which we aspire in bilateral relations, as well as in cooperation in the international sphere.

I raise this glass to the health of our esteemed guest and dear friend, the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to the health of all our guests from friendly Libya, to the constant prosperity of the Libyan people, and the continued strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the SFRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

PRESIDENCY'S ZARKOVIC RECEIVED BY FINNISH LEADER

LD032346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Helsinki, November 3 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Finland have good and friendly relations and there are no problems outstanding between the two countries which would burden these relations.

This joint assessment follows from the talks held in Helsinki on Wednesday [3 November] between member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic and Finnish President Mauno Koivisto.

Foundations to this successful cooperation between the two countries were laid by Presidents Tito and Kekkonen, it was emphasized in the talks, in which the two foreign ministers, Lazar Mojsov and Par Stenback, also took part.

Zarkovic and Koivisto pointed to the disturbing aggravation of the world situation which led to the weakening of the Helsinki spirit and the threatening of the processes of detente.

In this context they underlined the great role and responsibility of the neutral and non-aligned countries of Europe: and, in this framework, Yugoslavia and Finland. These countries, it was stated, should invest fresh efforts at the Madrid meeting of the CSCE in order that the adverse trends in Europe and the rest of the world in respect to peace and security may be stopped.

The two leaders also noted that trade between their countries was lagging seriously behind the development of their overall relations. They called therefore for efforts by both sides in order to advance this cooperation and raise it to a considerably higher level.

On behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Vidoje Zarkovic invited President Mauno Koivisto to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SPORTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD021746 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and China have signed a protocol on sports "exchanges" in 1983.

The protocol envisages further development of cooperation in the field of sports and physical culture. The protocol was signed by president of the Physical Culture Federation of Yugoslavia, Petar Bucuy, and President of the Chinese State Commission for Physical Culture and Sports Li Menghua.

The protocol envisages the participation of sports teams from Yugoslavia and China in domestic and international competitions organized by these two countries.

The protocol also envisages exchanges of coaches and other sports experts.

SUNDIC ASSESSES PRC'S ROLE IN WORLD SCENARIO

As a Superpower

LD031818 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Following the recent successful underwater submarine missile tests, China has made it know that it possesses all kinds of nuclear weapons and carrier rockets with a variety of ranges which, despite obsolete technology, place it in the ranks of leading nuclear powers. China is lagging behind the USSR and the United States and probably it will not catch up with them by the end of this century. However, this does not detract at all from China's importance -- present and future -- in international affairs.

A few years ago China announced that sooner or later it would place itself among the leading world powers, but that it will never behave like the existing superpowers, the United States and the USSR. As far as the former is concerned China is well on the way to fulfilling this objective, and as far as the promise not to behave as a superpower is concerned the world on the whole believes it, but for that unfortunate incursion into Vietnamese territory. Regardless of whether or not it was provoked, there would not have been as much doubt concerning Chinese behavior as there perhaps now is.

The course and the outcome of the recent 12th CPC Congress and everything which followed in its wake, especially with regard to the policy toward the USSR, provide a great deal of evidence that the Chinese leadership will work persistently to make sure it does not jeopardize in any way whatsoever a single postulate of internal Chinese development. This presupposes a further opening of China toward the world, internal democratization and the involvement of all available potential -- economic, scientific and intellectual -- to leave the circle of underdeveloped countries more rapidly.

China's lack of economic development does not allow it to keep up with the arms race, but if it decided not to behave like a superpower China would not have to compete with the United States or the USSR, while resources for national defense needs have been available hitherto and even more will be available in future.

Of course, no one is offended if China aspires to strengthening its defense might because the more it works on this the more its place at every negotiating table will be appreciated and respected.

The conditions prevailing in the world today, and everyone can see what they are, force every country, including China, to earmark a considerable portion of its national income for armaments. If the international situation were better and more stable the Chinese and many others besides would live better. However, since it is not, it is not all that bad for the world as a whole if the nuclear monopoly held by two or more countries have been broken. Paradoxical as it may seem, the world would be even less calm if only one or two countries were to possess nuclear weapons. One has merely to remember the time when the United States alone had the atom bomb. Of course, in saying that we do not speak in defense of the bloc thesis that the disarmament process can be attained through the arms race, but until any kind of use of force is outlawed, and as long as violence exists, the problem of disarmament can be resolved only through collective efforts by the entire international community and not within a narrow circle of the mighty and the rich.

The existing state of relations between the great powers and military blocs in general, and the efforts characteristic of the behavior of the superpowers that peace can be attained through intensified arms race in particular, is the basic reason for all the troubles facing the world today. This provides the evidence that the policy of blocs has not made anyone happy, including those who do not wish to give up the arms race and the division of the world into spheres of incluence.

In Relations With USSR

LD301730 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] The progress which has been achieved over the past few months in the relations between China and the Soviet Union suggests that these two countries have understood for the first time after many years that ideological differences and different ways of building socialism need not be decisive for the development and promotion of interstate cooperation any more than the so-called ideological monolithism is not always reliable evidence of equality. Milika Sundic comments:

As the military consultative meeting held a few days ago in Moscow, Leonid Brezhnev also spoke about relations with China. From what has reached the public about that part of Brezhnev's speech, one may conclude without hestiation that Moscow is keenly interested in normalizing relations with Beijing and that it assesses positively the results of the talks held in the Chinese Capital at the level of deputy foreign ministers.

Similar assessments of the Soviet-Chinese dialogue were also made by Hu Yaobang in a conversation with French journalists who were covering Georges Marchais's visit to China.

The fact that a process of thawing has started in Soviet-Chinese relations and that the two countries equally comprehend the significance of this is also confirmed by a gathering in Moscow or, to be more accurate, a meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, at which the Chinese ambassador also spoke -- the first time this has happened for many years. The very fact that the Chinese ambassador was present, regardless of what he said at this meeting, means a great deal both with regard to the present juncture in Soviet-Chinese relations and with regard to their future.

The way things stand now, hardly anything can happen, with the exception of the disagreements which already exist in the relations between the two countries, that may have a fundamental effect on the newly-begun thawing process.

This process is characterized by the fact that the two countries have not renounced their basic foreign political orientations and by the fact that despite this they show mutual respect for each other and accept each other as they are.

For instance, the vote on the representation of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations, which was initiated by Vietnam with the full support of all the countries of the so-called socialist community and which ended disastrously for all the countries which voted in favor of the Vietnamese proposal, is not likely to influence the course of Soviet-Chinese talks, because the moment has come when mutual contacts concerning everything that burdens the relations between the two countries are held to be more important both by China and by the Soviet Union.

Norodom Sihanouk, who watched the result of the voting in the General Assembly with a happy face, did not hesitate for a moment to offer reconciliation to Vietnam, to forgive everything, so that the two countries can again live in peace and friendship. Hanoi will make an unforgivable mistake, equal to that which led it on the wrong road to begin with, if it ignores Prince Sihanouk's offer. Vietnam's friends, above all the Soviet Union, will also make a mistake if they fail to advise Vietnam accordingly, all the more so as disagreeable events in Indochina harm all the countries of that region equally, and most of all the relations between China and Vietnam on the one hand, and the relations between the Soviet Union and China on the other. The same can be said with regard to the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

An improvement in Chinese-Soviet relations would change many things in the so-called great triangle. Above all, it would reduce the room for activity of those forces in the world which have derived the greatest benefit from the Soviet-Chinese dispute and the erroneous moves which had led to it. And finally, good relations between China and the Soviet Union would make it easier for the two socialist countries to surmount the obstacles to the improvement of their relations with the United States. This would at the same time bring great relief to the whole world.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS' VICTORY VIEWED AS 'POSITIVE'

LD292048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's relations with democratic Spain are, regardless of the party in power in Spain, based on the principles of mutual acknowledgement and non-interference and no [words indistinct] awareness that such relations are in the interest of peace, stability and cooperation in Europe and beyond.

The Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman, Svetislav Vujovic, stated the above today, Friday, to TANJUG diplomatic editor when asked to comment on the Spanish socialist party's victory in parliamentary elections.

The spokesman set out that Yugoslavia and Spain have over the relatively short period developed substantial cooperation in many field and established mutual trust.

The election returns in Spain can only suit the above (?described) development of Yugoslav-Spanish relations and they are rightly to be expected to contribute to the further promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries, the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Yugoslavia assesses the Spanish socialist party's election victory as "a positive political event, of a broader national and international importance."

The spokesman stated the conviction that the Spanish socialists' election victory will favourably reflect on the consolidation of internal democratic processes in Spain, which "is in the interest of stability and cooperation in Europe and [words indistinct] as it will also on "Spain's activity at the European and broader international levels."

SCINTEIA CARRIES CEAUSESCU'S BELGRADE TOAST

AU031402 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 26 October Belgrade dinner given in his honor by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia]

[Text] Esteemed comrade president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, esteemed Comrade Mr Ljubicic, esteemed comrades and friends:

I would like to thank you for your greetings and wishes and in turn I would like to extend greetings and best wishes to you comrade president, the other Serbian friends and the party leadership of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

We are glad that, within our visit to Yugoslavia, we have had the opportunity to meet with you and other leaders of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which is our country's immediate neighbor.

As is wellknown, the Romanian-Yugoslav relations have long traditions and have powerfully developed in the years of socialist construction. Our talks and agreements with Comrade Tito played an important part in strengthening these relations.

During the talks occasioned by the current visit, we reached agreement with the Yugoslav leaders on further developing economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and strengthening cooperation at the international level.

This morning we visited an enterprise in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. We discussed cooperation and reached agreement on expanding production sharing.

The Socialist Republic of Serbia has played and continues to play an important part in the overall development of Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation. As you know, we have jointly built the Iron Gates I hydropower plant and the Iron Gates II, which is still under construction.

We have started to cooperate in the field of petrochemistry, too, and this process is still going on. This cooperation has good prospects and we want to find new ways of exapanding production sharing in this field. Of course, I do not mean to limit ourselves to developing cooperation with Serbia, alone. We want to develop relations of cooperation and collaboration with all SFRY republics.

We would also like to broadly develop cooperation in science, education and culture, which are important elements of our socioeconomic development and socialist construction. As I also said today at the enterprise we visited, we want to develop contacts and exchanges of visits between the working people of our countries.

I believe that the understandings reached during the present visit and talks open up good prospects for raising the cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, including the Socialist Republic of Serbia, onto higher levels.

We have discussed international developments in detail. Everybody is well aware of the particular tension, serious problems, conflicts, the arms race, the economic crisis and other negative phenomena in the international life. At the same time we must also mention the ever firmer assertion of the will of peoples to reject the imperialist policy of force, diktat and redivision of influence spheres and the determination of all nations to defend national independence and peace.

We have reached joint agreements on all issues that we discussed. We reiterated the need to intensify our international cooperation within various international bodies, so as to contribute to resolving these problems in the interest of the policy of detente and peace.

We paid particular attention to European security, the Madrid meeting and the actions to attain security and cooperation in Europe.

During our talks we paid particular attention to cooperation in the Balkans and the efforts to turn the Balkans into a region of peaceful cooperation without nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

We believe that Romania and Yugoslavia can and must strive, in close cooperation with all peoples, to achieve a policy of full equality, respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs.

I would like to again stress that we consider the results of this visit and the talks and understandings concluded as particularly good. We believe that they open up new prospects for continuously developing Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation and, within this framework, the cooperation between Romania and the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

We wish you and the Serbian people ever greater success in the socioeconomic development. We wish the Yugoslav peoples and friendly Yugoslavia success in the entire socialist construction.

I would like to toast: your health Comrade Ljubicic: your health and the health of all Serbian and Yugoslav comrades and friends! [lively applause]

FEC CITES 'URGENT NEED,' RAISES FUEL PRICES

LD032238 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] The Federal Secretariat for Information has announced that the Federal Executive Council discussed several questions relating to current economic policy and relations between our country and other countries at a meeting chaired by Milka Planinc.

Because of the urgent need for a correction in the domestic prices of oil derivatives and coke following the devaluation of the dinar, the Federal Executive Council has adopted a decision on the basis of which prices of oil derivatives can be raised by an average of 11.7 percent and of coke by 10 percent.

According to these decisions the retail price of premium-grade gasoline can be raised by 6.6 percent, or 2.5 dinars per liter, and the price of regular-grade can go up by 7.03 percent, or 2.5 dinars per liter. Diesel fuel can go up by 6.1 percent, or 0.5 dinars, domestic heating fuel by 15 percent, or 2.7 dinars, and aircraft fuel by 10.7 percent, or 2.84 dinars. Foreign tourists will be able to buy gasoline for coupons with a reduction of 10 percent on the retail price, so that the privileges which they enjoyed prior to devaluation in buying gasoline coupons for foreign currency will remain practically the same.

KOSOVO PRESIDENCY SELECTS NEW SECRETARY

LD011806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Pristina, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today's session of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo approved the report on some issues regarding the selection and payment of personal income to members of the provincial councils and to nonassigned senior officials in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Presidency decided to submit this report to organs and sociopolitical organizations of the province for discussion. It is hoped that the report may serve as a basis for discussion during preparations of proposals for the candidates for membership of the provincial councils during the ensuing period.

The presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo appointed Hazir Susuri, president of the Municipal Conference of the SAWP of Prizren, as the new secretary of the Presidency. The present Presidency secretary, Masar Pirana is leaving to take up another appointment.

Several members of the National Defense Council of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have also been relieved of their posts because of new duties.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL DENOUNCES ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

AU031950 Pristian Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Mehmet Malic, secretary of the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for Internal Affairs, addressed students of the political school of the Secretariat of Internal Affairs and members of the joint militia units at the Boro and Ramizi youth center on the current political and security situation in the province.

Addressing the young students of the political school, Mehmet Malici stressed among other things that the counterrevolution is still continuing and that we must still be vigilant in order to deny the enemy any scope for action. Mehmet Malici also spoke about the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, which has been forged in the national liberation war, as well as about the cultivation of revolutionary traditions that make for this brotherhood and unity, which have been considerably shaken by the counterrevolutionary events.

Speaking about the propaganda emanating from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, he said that it is both voluminous and unscrupulous and that our weakness lies in the fact that we are not answering this propaganda.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM VIEWS EMIGRATION

AU022049 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Crotian 2000 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] An expanded session of the Presidium of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo chaired by Ilija Vakic discussed the immediate tasks of the Kosovo Assembly Presidium in realizing the measures and activities aimed at halting the process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Like the session of the Assembly held on 25 October 1982, the Presidium also noted at today's session that it was necessary to continue even more energetically with the work to consistently implement the earlier adopted conclusions. The implementation of these conclusions will be all the more successful if the broad and continuous activity of all elements of the Assembly and delegate system were to continue in this field.